

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 80. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of the Board for New York and Pennsylvania, and Secretary Public Office second floor over Joseph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
J. H. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. O'NEAL & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Coran & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, 5. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B G B

May we be inquisitive enough to ask you just one question?

Can you afford to miss investigating the goods and price methods of this Dry Goods store, which constantly says it is

Determined

-- to Make it

Pay You to Buy Here.

Suppose we do make it pay you—are you going to miss finding it out—costs nothing to investigate. Samples sent free.

Send for samples of 33-inch fine White Madras 15c yard—just the goods for shirt waists—and take that as evidence of whether we're as determined as we say we are.

And samples of all the silk Warp Crepes—rich, lustrous—half silk, 20c yard fine for summer gowns—variety of colorings.

New India Silks, 25c to \$1.00

Choice Wash Silks 25c.

Ladies' and Misses' Wash Skirts—linen color crash or white duck, 50c.

White P. K. Skirts, 75c.

Other handsome wash skirts, \$1.00 to \$6 50.

Let the goods and prices prove what we say.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE

The clearance of depleted lines and of all odds and ends of whatsoever nature, which always takes place here in the early weeks of summer, has commenced.

If you know aught of former clearances you will remember that prices have no part in them, save in the mere fact of being nominal. In some cases they are reduced to half, others two-thirds, still others less. In all cases the prices are far below the cost line.

We give a few quotations that may serve for your memorandum:

At 35 cents a yard.
Printed Jap Silks—printed twilled Poulard silks, heretofore selling at 75c, 85c and \$1.00.

At 55 cents a yard.
\$1.00 Black Taffeta Paconne; 85c Black Damas; 85c Black Gros Grain Brocade

At 68 cents a yard.
\$1.50 Fancy Novelty Suitings; \$1.35 Zig-Zag Travers Suitings; \$1.25 Silk and Wool Check Novelty Suitings—all in newest shades

At 37 1/2 cents a yard.
25-inch all-wool White and Black Checks, formerly selling at 75c a yard

At 50 cents a yard.
34-inch rich and lustrous Black Mohair—the former price of which was \$1.00 a yard.

The above are sample reductions in dress fabrics. The same reduction ratio obtains in all departments. If you want a tailor-made suit, a silk skirt or shirt waist of any material, undermuslin of latest styles, a new hat or bonnet, a jacket or cape, or anything that you can think of in our line, communicate with our Mail Order Department, giving your ideas and we'll fill your order at the less price.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St. PITTSBURG, PA.

POOR SANTIAGO.

Inhabitants Starving and Fearful of Bombardment.

URGED TO SURRENDER

Tremendous Pressure on the Spanish by Foreign Consuls.

OTHER NATIONS MAY TAKE ACTION.

A Belief That They Will Try and Persuade the Spanish Government to Surrender, Thereby Preventing Further Loss of Life and Property—Sampson and Shafter Ordered to Confer Regarding a Joint Attack on the City. Some Officials Think the Spanish Will Fight It Out—Situation Changed by Cervera's Sortie.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A message received from General Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panic-stricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessities of life. In one of his cablegrams General Shafter says: "The town (Santiago) is in a terrible condition as to food. The people are starving. Rice is practically the only staple article of food they have."

Speaking of the troops under his command General Shafter says: "The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

In the course of another dispatch General Shafter, referring to the condition of those injured, says: "All the wounded are doing singularly well, only one death having occurred since the battle."

General statement of the situation in Santiago is borne out by the condition of the men captured by the American fleet from the vessels of Cervera's squadron. They had been on half rations so long that many of them were nearly famished, and, if they had not been taught that capture by the Americans meant death, they would have welcomed it, because it insured them good food and plenty of it.

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign consuls resident in the city to induce him in the interests of humanity to surrender to the inevitable. The consuls have communicated with their home governments, and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to Spain to induce her to permit the city to surrender, thereby preventing further loss of life and property.

What the result of these negotiations may be cannot be foretold. The opinion expressed by war officials is that the Spaniards will fight to the last and capitulate only when they are forced to do so.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result of the cabinet meeting yesterday instructions were sent by the president to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present the land bombardment by General Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet. General Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, on the pain of bombardment, was made about 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military conditions. Instead of a menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor the way had been cleared save for the shore batteries for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city. With this material change wrought it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow first intended to be delivered by General Shafter alone, would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from land and sea. It is for this reason that the conference is held between the American general and the American admiral. Up to the close of office hours today no word had come either to the war or navy department so far as was disclosed as to what determination had been reached at the conference.

At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications and take position before the city for a bombardment. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire, if not the instructions, that he enter the harbor. But it is said that the admiral and the general continue to be supreme officials in authority and that being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has been an additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late yesterday that one of General Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period, until their respective colonies could be moved. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the period before the bombardment begins.

General Pando's reinforcements makes the Spanish forces defending the city from 16,000 to 18,000. The very

great advantage of being entrenched adds materially to their strength and, in the opinion of military men, makes their effective fighting force from a third to a half greater than our own.

General Shafter in his dispatches states that the excessive heat and rains of the last two weeks have contributed nearly as much as the Spanish bullets to the ineffectiveness of our army. Under these circumstances it is his opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to carry the city by assault. This view is shared by the officials here, and also, it is understood, by Admiral Sampson, in command of the fleet.

DON BLUNDERED.

Cervera Should Have Gone East, Instead of West.

HE MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED.

Only the New York and Small Vessels Were in His Way.

CAUGHT BY SCHLEY'S MANOEUVRE.

The Commodore Headed Due West to Cape Caney, While the Cristobal Colon Had Taken a More Southerly Direction, With Much Greater Distance to Cover, Which Made Escape Impossible. Had It Not Been For Schley's Prompt Work, When the Vessels Left the Harbor, They Would Likely Have Gotten Away.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 6 p. m., per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—After a chase of 60 miles to the westward, the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had run ashore and hauled down her flag. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board of her and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase a clever manoeuvre of Commodore Schley's in heading due west to Cape Caney while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction with a much greater distance to cover rendered the Spaniards' escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon and, perhaps, the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but from the beginning to the end of the fight the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

Gracious Courtesy to Spanish Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A graceful courtesy was yesterday extended to the captured Spanish admiral, Cervera, by the president. Through General Greely, chief signal officer, permission was sent to Cervera to communicate with his family in Spain by cable. Permission was also granted to other captured Spanish officers to use the cable to transmit personal messages to friends in Spain.

ENTERED SUEZ CANAL.

Part of Canara's Fleet Apparently Started For the Philippines.

PORT SAID, July 6.—The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Canara, consisting of the Pelayo, Carlos V, Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, San Francisco, Isla de Luzon, San Augustin and San Ignacio de Loyola, has entered the Suez canal. The Spanish torpedo boats which were with the fleet have been ordered to Messina, Sicily.

LONDON, July 6.—The dispatches telling of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including the official accounts of the battle, have been telegraphed to Madrid, and the dispatch received from Madrid for transmission to the United States, giving the Spanish version of the sortie, shows that the Spanish censor has suppressed the dispatches sent there, or that they are regarded by the Spaniards as being incredible.

MADRID, July 6.—Almost indescribable enthusiasm continues to prevail here over the supposed escape of Admiral Cervera and his squadron from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. "The admiral's name is on every tongue and it is claimed that it was he who saved Santiago de Cuba by adding to General Linares' handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under General Shafter."

Such is about the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera heard on all sides, this state of public feeling being due to official announcements from Santiago claiming Cervera had escaped.

Eight Lives Known to Be Lost.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 6.—The death of Mrs. Samuel Emerson of North Beverly, which occurred yesterday, brings the list of known fatalities resulting from the foundering of the excursion steamer Surf City in this harbor in the squall Monday evening up to eight.

Will Not Surrender.

Foreign Consuls are Using Their Influence.

THE SPANISH ADMIRAL'S BLUNDER.

Spain is Now Ready to Exchange Hobson and His Companions—An Awful Ocean Disaster—About Ready to Sue for Peace—Reinforcements for Shafter.

Foreign Consuls Confer With Shafter.

IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN LINE, one mile south of Santiago, July 4, per dispatch boat, via Kingston, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—Conferences with the consuls of the foreign powers have been conducted near General Wheeler's headquarters. The consuls said there were thirty-one thousand men, women and children, foreign subjects, in the city, and they requested a cessation of hostilities in order to enable them to be removed outside Santiago and to be placed under the protection of the United States. This was definitely refused by the American commander, who declined to accept any such responsibility. The consuls were told that it rested with them to insist upon General Linares's surrender. This conference was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, when the consuls expressed grave doubts as to General Linares's surrender, on account of the false telegrams in regard to Spanish victories and yellow fever among the American troops sent daily to Madrid, which caused the Spaniards to think they dare not surrender and return to Spain.

Admiral Cervera Blundered.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon. Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports. As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward. Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen. It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chaparral near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

An Awful Ocean Disaster.

HALIFAX, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The steamer Labourgone, which left New York Saturday, was sunk in collision with the British steamer Cromartyshire, during an immense fog, sixty miles south of Sable Island. The collision occurred at 5 a. m. Monday. The steamer Grecian arrived today, towing the Cromartyshire. She reports that the Labourgone sunk almost immediately. Only two hundred out of the eight hundred aboard were saved—one hundred and seventy passengers and thirty of the crew. Only one woman was saved. All the officers of the Labourgone were drowned except the purser and three engineers.

LATER—The log of the Cromartyshire states that the vessel was going five knots an hour, sounding her fog horn at intervals of a minute when she heard another steamer. Suddenly a big vessel crashed across the bow of the Cromartyshire, tearing it away and twisting the plates fearfully. The captain lowered boats and examined the vessel, finding that she would float. The vessel with which they collided was seen no more. In half an hour the fog lifted, revealing a fearful sight. The sea was full of struggling men in boats and all sorts of wreckage. The stronger fought off the weaker, so that only one of the three hundred women aboard was saved. Nearly all the first cabin passengers were lost. The steerage passengers and crew took possession of all the life saving appliances. Mrs. Lacasse, of Plainville, N. J., the one woman saved, was saved by her husband, who clung to a piece of wreckage.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—E. A. Angell, of the law firm of Webster, Angell & Cook, and D. E. Scott Eaves, a former Cleveland artist, and three daughters, were on the Labourgone.

Spain Will Sue for Peace.

LONDON, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he is informed that peace will be demanded today.

The Pelayo Disabled.

ISMALA, Egypt, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Spanish battleship Pelayo was compelled to stop here today, with her machinery out of order.

[Additional Telegraph on Eighth Page.]

TO FEED CUBANS.

Starving Not Forgotten Amid Pressure of War.

FOOD PUT ON A TRANSPORT.

Vast Quantity Loaded on a Ship For the Island.

WILL BE MADE UP INTO RATIONS.

These Intended to Be Distributed Over a Wide Territory—Hundreds of Thousands of Rations Already Distributed by the Government—Supplies Will Also Include Refrigerated and Cold Storage Beef For the Cuban Troops and Reconcentrados—First Consignment of This Kind Scheduled to Leave Tampa Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The plan of feeding the starving Cubans is proceeding systematically, despite the attention which the authorities are obliged to give to the war. These plans are being carried out by the commissary department of the army. Yesterday large consignments of food were being loaded on the steamer Port Victor at New York, viz., 75,000 pounds of corn meal, 582,000 pounds of flour, 750,000 pounds of bacon, 90,000 pounds of coffee, 150,000 pounds of sugar, 60,000 pounds of soap, 60,000 pounds of salt and 3,000 pounds of pepper.

These will be made up into rations and distributed over a wide territory to the Cubans. This is but one of several consignments, as the work of relief has been going on for the past two months, hundreds of thousands of government rations being distributed. The supplies will now include refrigerated and cold storage beef for the Cuban troops and the reconcentrados. The first consignment of this kind will leave Tampa on next Saturday, and will be sufficient to last until the next consignment of refrigerated beef goes forward.

OHIOANS FOR SANTIAGO.

The Eighth Ohio, With Others of Garretson's Men, Leave Camp Alger For the Front.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Second brigade, first division of the Second army corps, broke camp at Camp Alger yesterday afternoon and started on their journey to Santiago to reinforce General Shafter's army. The Second brigade is composed of the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts, General Garretson commanding.

The Ohio regiment goes to New York, where it will embark on the St. Paul, while the Illinois troops go to Charleston, S. C., and, with the Massachusetts men, will be transported upon the Harvard and Yale. All superfluous baggage was left behind and everything that could be spared was discarded, it being the desire to move the regiments with all possible haste.

Only six horses were allowed to a regiment, all other animals belonging to the brigade being retained here, whence they will be shipped as soon as possible to Tampa under charge of a commissioned officer, and from there they will be sent later to Santiago. The brigade is in fine condition and the men left enthusiastic and eager to reach the seat of war before the end of the Santiago campaign. It is expected to have the troops off Santiago Sunday.

GOING TO CHARLESTON.

First and Second Brigades of First Corps Ordered From Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 6.—General James H. Wilson and staff were ordered yesterday to proceed at once to Charleston, taking with him the First and Second brigades of the First corps, as reorganized by General Brooke, as follows:

First brigade, General Oswald H. Earnest commanding—Third Wisconsin, Colonel M. T. Moore commanding; Second Wisconsin, Colonel Charles A. Borne commanding; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Willis J. Hulings commanding.

Second brigade, General Peter O. Hains commanding—Third Illinois, Colonel Fred Bennett, commanding; Fourth Ohio, Colonel A. B. Coit, commanding; Fourth Pennsylvania, Col. D. B. Case commanding.

General Wilson left yesterday afternoon accompanied by his staff. The troops were scheduled to get away today.

WANTS SCHLEY THANKED.

Berry of Kentucky Introduced a Resolution in the House to Thank Him and His Men.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representative Berry (Ky.), a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, yesterday introduced the following joint resolution: "Joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command."

"Resolved, That the thanks of congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the 3d of July last."

The resolution was referred to the naval affairs committee.

Berry said that while Sampson was commander of the fleet Schley was in immediate command at the time Cervera made his attempt to escape.

ELEPHANT CATCHING

THE LIFE OF THE ELEPHANT TAMER CALLS FOR SKILL.

How the Elephant Catchers Accomplish the feat—His Outfit Consists of Nothing More Than Four Ropes Made of Twisted Deer Hide.

The life of a professional elephant cracker and tamer calls for no little exercise of skill, patience and courage. At least, one may judge from the story told by Fitzroy Dixon in Travel, of how Ali Mahomed, who was the king of elephant catchers in Ceylon, accomplished the feat of securing a young elephant. It was before the existence of the present laws which protect game.

The tamer had discovered a herd of elephants and had crept up near enough to make choice of an animal that suited him. Then he returned to make ready for his enterprise.

His outfit consisted of nothing more than four ropes made of twisted deer hide, strong and elastic enough to stand a great strain. With two of these coiled over his arm, and his son Hassan following with the others, Ali carefully approached the herd.

As soon as he came in sight of the elephants he motioned to his son to stop, while he himself, with infinite care, crept up to within twenty feet of the animal he intended to capture.

Every movement was now one of danger. Neither by scent nor sound must the elephant be alarmed, or the delicate task of the catcher would never be accomplished. To tie a wide awake elephant to a tree by its hind legs seems on the face of it an impossible feat, but it was just this that Ali was bent on accomplishing.

His first step was to fasten one of the ropes—each of which had been prepared with a running noose—to a stout tree. His next was to creep inch by inch over the space that intervened between him and the elephant, which he was approaching from behind.

At last he lay at full length, almost touching the elephant, the two nooses lying open, one behind each pillar-like leg. Giving a final glance to make sure that the rope he had fastened was clear, he took the noose and pushed it forward till it touched the foot.

His object was to get it on the leg, but before this could be done the elephant must be induced to raise his foot. For this emergency Ali was prepared. With a long thorn he gently pricked the other leg, just as a fly might sting it.

Slowly the foot he was endeavoring to secure rose, and rubbed the spot he had pricked. As it left the ground the noose was slipped open beneath it, so as to encircle the foot when it came down. The foot descended, and after a moment's pause the noose was raised with a steady hand and tightly drawn.

No sooner did the elephant feel the touch of the rope than he attempted to push it down to the ground with the other foot. The action allowed Ali to slip the second noose in place. Both legs were now secured, and Ali gently drew each noose up.

The elephant at once moved forward, but before he could feel the check of the tree to which he was tied, Ali glided away, and took a turn about another tree with the second rope. He was not a moment too soon, for, suspecting danger the elephant made a rush forward, only to have his hind legs pulled from under him, and be thrown to the ground when he reached the end of his tether.

His scream of rage set all the herd in motion, and Ali had a dangerous time of it for the next few minutes. He came off with nothing worse than a broken arm, however, and when the herd was tired of raging and gone away, he descended from his place of refuge in a tree, and with the aid of his son succeeded in getting the two other ropes about the front legs of the now exhausted captive.

The elephant was now held by four ropes pulling in different directions and was quite powerless. To tame him was only a work of time, and eventually he was led off by the aid of a trained elephant.

Life in Camp.

To the large number of young Americans who are called upon to face the experience of camp life it will be well for them to know that the nature of that experience and their recollections of it are to depend largely upon themselves.

To go into camp is not generally considered by Americans a hardship. The theory that man in his primitive state was a camper and lived in the woods seems to be indicated by the existence of a tendency to return to that sort of thing. Men and women, too, leave their weather-proof and wind-tight houses to camp by the lakes and on the mountains. People whose proper homes are in something like palaces leave them for weeks together to live in tents or cottages which are out little larger, and cook over an open fire. Every picnic is a reminder of man's old fashion of living out of doors. Then we have the example of the gypsies, who never live in houses. To camp, to live in the open air, or in temporary and movable shelters, is not of itself a special hardship and by many people is regarded as a positive pleasure.

In a military camp, however, as in other camps, much depends on the disposition and habits of the camper. The man who is fit to be a soldier possesses not only the qualities for the field, but for the camp. Much more of the soldier's time is passed in camping than in fighting.

Distance From New York to Hong Kong

The distance from New York to Hong Kong via San Francisco is 10,590 miles. From San Francisco to Hong Kong the sea route is 1,340 miles. The distance from San Francisco to Manila is about the same as to Hong Kong, although Hong Kong is farther west than Manila. A steamer moving at the fast rate of fifteen knots an hour would require eighteen days for the voyage from San Francisco to Manila. At the slower rate of our transports something more than three weeks will be required.

BRIGHT BITS ABOUT BOYS.

A prominent Western author has a bright son sixteen, who is in a bank and who also writes a verse occasionally which he submits to his father for criticism. Not long ago he handed him one which was returned with the remark: "That is positively bad." The boy looked at him questioning. "You will have to change it before it will pass," continued his father. "But I can't change it if it is bad," said the boy, with a twinkle in his eye; and the father suggested that possibly his son knew more about banking than he did about poetry.

Young folks are quick to pattern after their elders, bad habits as well as good. A little Rochester boy was sent on an errand by his mother to the grocery store, and when he came back he was contentedly eating a banana. "Where did you get your banana?" asked his mother. "Bought it," he replied, quietly. "But I gave you no money to buy one," she objected. "Oh, well," he said, nonchalantly, "I told Mr. Brown to let me have two, and I would drop in and pay for them next week." That was beginning the credit system at an early age.

Politeness always pays, and the young are quick to learn the lesson. A New York physician has two pie-y children—Dudley, aged ten, and Rose, three years younger. The mother has been at great pains to teach Dudley to be always generous and chivalrous toward little girls. She had occasion the other day to punish both children for some mutual unkindness, and the two culprits came up for sentence with frightened looks. Dudley, who seemed to dread the ordeal even more than the younger offender, kept in the background persistently. "Come here, you bad boy," said his mother, severely. "What do you mean by pushing your little sister ahead of you?" "Well, mamma," said Dudley, engagingly, "ladies first, you know."

It is delightful, remarks a kindly philosopher, to think how much fun a bright and healthy boy can get out of one cent. I saw such a boy the other day. He first bought a red top. After a while he remembered that he had seen in the toy-shop some tops painted green, and he went back and exchanged the red top for a green one. Later he thought he didn't want the top, after all and he carried back a green top and exchanged it for candy. It would be a waste of space to tell what he did with the candy, but it may be mentioned that he took the empty fancy wrapper back to the toy-shop and offered to exchange it for a full one. This, however, was a little too much for the benevolent shopkeeper, who said, "We do everything we can to please our customers, but we can't give something for nothing."

The process of the youthful mind when it gets to logical deduction is apt to be the fearful and wonderful, and not always easily followed by the adult intellect. At a kindergarten class the teacher asked her pupils to give an example of a cylinder from some article which they had at home. "Asparagus," one small boy responded, very promptly; and the teacher smiled approvingly. "My mother had rhubarb," another said, briskly, thus catching at half the cylinder idea, and yet improving the opportunity to boast of something which his family enjoyed. The third boy, overcome by the connection of ideas on the culinary side, lost sight of the original proposition altogether, and cried out, with the air of one who is not to be beaten, "Well, my mother's going to make some root-beer, anyway!"

At an evening school in Providence, R. I., there was a class of newsboys and bootblacks on the front seat, restless little fellows, each one trying to see how much he could annoy the teacher, without being expelled. Finally the teacher put the class through the catechism of United States history, the first question being, "Who discovered America?" Nobody seemed to know, and the teacher lost his patience and exclaimed, "Well, when one of you boys gets to the point when he needs to have some one vote for him as governor or mayor, he will be ashamed to think he didn't know who discovered America. At this the worst boy in the class raised his grimy paw, and said, "Teacher?" "Well, Ben, what is it?" "I know who discovered America—it was Christopher Columbus." "Why didn't you tell, then?" asked the teacher, sharply. "Because," said Ben, with an innocent air, "I didn't want to tell all I know." The teacher managed to keep his face straight while he dismissed that class, but there were symptoms of a smile all the rest of the evening.

A Grateful Canine Robber.

"There are as many phases of disposition and character in a dog as in a human being," remarked in a veterinary surgeon to a group of friends.

"About a block from my office a man lives who owns a fine St. Bernard dog. A few months ago he reported a series of robberies. First, a watch was stolen from his room, then a lot of silverware disappeared, then some jewelry belonging to his wife.

"The robberies were reported to the police, who became convinced that some one of the servants was the culprit, but they could secure no evidence, and no trace of the missing articles could be found. All of the servants were discharged and others employed, but the thefts continued.

"One day the St. Bernard dog had a leg broken by a street car and his owner brought him to me. I dressed the limb, and each day the dog was brought to the office for treatment. He was soon well, and one morning he brought in a gold watch. In a few moments returning with a silver stand, then a gold thimble, and I followed him. He went to a corner of his master's yard, and, scratching the loose dirt aside, selected a spoon, with which he started for my office. The dog was the thief, and he was paying me everything he had stolen for relieving his pain."—New York Journal.

Bobby's Improvement.

"Now, Bobby, you write a list of the toys you want, and we will send it up the chimney to dear old Santa Claus."

"Oh, no, mamma; let me send him a list of things I don't want."

KANSAS CORN FETE.

ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST UNIQUE MERRYMAKINGS.

Atchison Building Splendidly Decorated in Every Imaginable Way With Corn Stalks, Corn Leaves, Corn Tassels, Ear Corn, Etc.

People who can raise 160,000,000 bushels of corn in a season have a right to throw some of it away, if they want to. That is what the people of Atchison, Kansas, do once a year, and the occasion upon which it is thus lavishly squandered is the Atchison Corn Carnival, one of the greatest of fetes of the kind to be seen in the great and merry West. It lasts a day and a night. During that time King Corn is supreme. He reigns undisputed in all parts of the city. He fills the streets with processions of wagons and triumphal cars made and decorated with corn.

Northeastern Kansas, in the vicinity of Atchison, is the greatest corn region of the West. The fields never know a failure, and the people are settlers who own their farms, and have been there for many years. They till the rich bottom lands of the Missouri, and harvest the crops with regularity and dispatch. The corn fields that reach away from the highways are among the largest in the nation, and are a beautiful sight in summer. The father of the Corn Carnival is Mr. E. W. Howe, editor of the Atchison Globe. His proposal, some years ago, that Kansas, "the Sunflower State," should celebrate annually the glory of its corn crop, was eagerly taken up by the citizens, and much of the success which has attended the carnival has been due to him.

Next to the decoration of the town, the chief event is the procession, in which all the leading commercial companies take part. The construct expensive "floats," as they are called, and display them in the procession on large wagons, drawn by decorated horses. A remarkable "float" was contributed by the Atchison Saddlery Company to last year's procession. It was made in the form of an ear of corn, and contained thirty-six bushels, being twenty feet long and six feet high, and weighed five thousand pounds. Hollow inside, it gave an opportunity for the presence of bright-faced children, who peeped through little windows in the sides.

The parade is, of course, headed by a band, and this band is specially augmented for the occasion. Then comes a corps of bicyclers, all rigged in corn costumes, and these riders are followed by the handsomely decorated carriages, tall-ho coaches, buggies, phaetons, traps, surreys and carts—all of which are entered in competition for a prize. They are decorated with flowers, made of tissue paper and corn husk, thousands being used on each vehicle, the entire buggy—top, box, running-gear, and everything—being covered with cloth the color of the flower, while the harness on the horses is wrapped in bunting and ribbons of the same, and the bridles covered with flowers.

Some of the pretty rigs were driven by little girls and boys with satin ribbons for lines, colored boys leading the horses. To give an idea of the beauty of the flower parade, and the work it necessitated, it may be mentioned that 4,000 chrysanthemums were used on one buggy; 7,000 red roses and 600 white ones were used on one float; 3,500 roses on one buggy; 1,650 on another; 2,400 poppies on another, and 45,000 violets on another.

The prize carriage was the property of Mrs. F. M. Baker, the wife of the largest corn dealer in Kansas, and was decorated with 5,000 pink poppies, consuming thirty quires of paper, 1,000 yards satin ribbon, seventy-five yards cheesecloth, twenty-five papers of pins and twenty yards white jute.

The principal point on which the most stress is laid is the decoration of the town, and it is made very beautiful. The stores use hundreds of ears of corn in making odd designs that will attract the attention of the passers-by, and there are on the sidewalks strange creatures made out of the grain that seems impossible to the novice. The young ladies make out of the husks the most bewitching bonnets and capes, and wear them through the day, and the young men even get up jackets and hats that rival those of the fair sex for ingenuity and attractiveness.

One man who went to the carnival last year said he began to realize what a "carnival" meant when he was 100 miles out of the city. Corn was thrown through the doors and windows of the trains, and from that time on it was corn, corn, corn, everywhere. In Atchison everything in the shape of corn was prominent. Old "darkies" sold cornstalk canes, colored "mamies" peddled shell corn, the buildings were splendidly decorated in every imaginable way with corn stalks, corn tassels, corn leaves, shelled corn, ear corn, popper corn, colored corn, and there might have been places where corn juice was found. Everybody, men, women and children, old and young, white, yellow and black, celebrated by throwing shelled corn in each other's faces rubbing it down their necks, whether friends or strangers made no difference, and one had to be good-natured and take it. The freer and more familiar people became with each other, the better they were liked. By night the streets and sidewalks were covered an inch deep with corn, most of it ground into meal under the crunching heels of the people. The bands, eight of them, played the official tune of the carnival, "A Hot Time in the Old Town," people sang it, whistled it, and tooted it on thousands and thousands of tin horns.

Nine-tenths, it is said, of the people who attend the Corn Carnival are personally entertained. Every lodge, wholesale house and church opens headquarters for the reception of visitors. The churches usually charge 25 cents for meals, but at other places food and refreshments are absolutely free. Hundreds of visitors come by special invitation from private individuals. Every one takes a hand, and the big celebration is of comparatively little expense. Five or six hundred dollars are collected for fireworks and to pay the salary of a secretary, but the event is handled without any organized effort.—London Sketch.

Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

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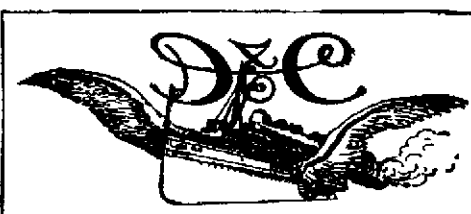
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PIPE FACES.

Story Which Habit Writers Around the Mouths of Smokers.

It is declared that the constant habit of smoking pipes has a perceptible effect on the face. The lips in position in the pipe hold the pipe in position, and the curvature of the lips round the stem and the muscles become more rigid here than in other parts. Thus the lips at a certain point become stronger, and the pipe is unconsciously held in the same habitual position. After long continuation of the habit shall circular wrinkles form parallel with the curvature of the lips around the stem. These are crossed by lines caused by the pressure of the lips to retain the stem in position.

In the case of old men who have smoked a pipe for years the effect upon the lips is very marked, not only altering the form of the lips, but of one entire side of the face, causing the wrinkles that are the result of age to deepen, and instead of following the natural course of facial wrinkles, to change their course so as to radiate from the part of the mouth where the pipe is habitually carried. Furthermore, one or both lips often protrude, just like the lips of people who used to such their thumbs when children. The effects of pipe smoking upon the teeth and lower jaws are even more apparent than in the case of the lips. If any man who has smoked a pipe for a considerable length of time will take the trouble to examine his teeth he will find that at the point where he usually holds the stem between his teeth the latter have become worn.

Life's Brightest Hour.

Not long since I met a gentleman who is assessed for more than a million. Silver was in his hair, care upon his brow, and he stooped beneath his burden of wealth. We were speaking of that period of life when we had realized the most perfect enjoyment, or rather when we had found the happiness nearest the unalloyed. Said the millionaire:

"I will tell you when was the happiest hour in my life. At the age of one-and-twenty I had saved up eight hundred dollars; I was earning five hundred dollars a year, and my father did not take it from me, only requiring that I should pay my board. At the age of twenty-one I had secured a pretty cottage just outside of the city. I was able to pay two-thirds of the money down, and also to furnish it respectably. I was married on Sunday—a Sunday in June—at my father's house. My wife had come to me poor in purse, but rich in wealth of womanhood. The Sabbath and the Sabbath night we passed beneath my father's roof, and on Monday morning I went to my work leaving my mother and sister to help in preparing my home.

"On Monday evening when the labors of the day were done, I went not to the paternal shelter, as in the past, but to my own home. The holy atmosphere of the hour seems to surround me even now in memory. I opened the door of the cottage and entered. I laid my hat upon the little stand in the hall, and passing on to the kitchen—our kitchen and dining room were all the same then. I pushed open the kitchen door, and was—in heaven. The table was set against the wall—the evening meal was ready—prepared by the hands of her who had come to be my helpmate in deed as well as in name, and by the table, with a throbbing, expectant look upon her lovely and loving face, stood my wife. I tried to speak, and I could not. I could only clasp the waiting angel to my bosom, thus showing the ecstatic burden of my heart.

"The years have passed—long, long years—and worldly wealth has come in upon me, and I am honored and trusted; but, as true as heaven, I would give it all, every dollar, for the joy of that hour of that June evening in the long, long ago."

Chinese Beds.

There are two kinds of Chinese beds, and both are arranged for a complete shutting in by means of hanging curtains and tapestry. The expensive kind is like a sort of cage, having a flat wooden roof, just the size of the bed proper, supported at a height of about eight feet from the floor on four corner posts and two intermediate ones. Then there is a sort of frieze or entablature work running around horizontally, above and below, so that when you are in bed you are safely penned in a sort of cage, and cannot possibly tumble out. The carvings on these beds are sometimes very rich, and they cost much, but the ordinary and cheap kind is made of two frames of wood, shaped something like the skeleton of an old-fashioned "settee" which are stood up on the floor facing each other. A mattress is placed on the projecting parts of these frames, and a couple of slatted sticks across the top; then curtains and hangings shut all in, and make it look as pretty as the taste and money of the owner are able. Inside there is a cotton quilt, laid on the mattress frame. The occupant of the bed lies on this, having a little roll of stuff for the head, and for a covering a very thick cotton quilt.

The Schoolboy's Abstract.

Here is another illustration of the success that is sure to attend brevity and perspicuity in composition:

A teacher in a suburban school, not long ago, gave her pupils orders to write an "abstract." A shoe was a subject selected by her, and the boys were to write in the first person. No limit to the number of lines or words was given them. Most of the boys wrote and erased during the whole time allotted, but the teacher noticed one fellow who sat idle until the time was within two minutes of expiring. As the scholars filed out, she said to him, "Brown, did you finish your abstract?"

"Yes, ma'am," he answered. Curious to see what he could have written in so short a time, she looked over the papers and found this: "I am an old worn-out shoe; my coffin is the ash-barrel; my grave the dump-heap." She says that almost as firmly impressed on her memory as this remarkable composition is the expression of amazement on the boy's face, next morning, when he saw the one hundred mark on his name.

NEW ZEALAND'S STAMPS.

They Depict the Scenery and Characteristic Products of the Country.

A new set of postage stamps has just been issued by the New Zealand Government. They are printed in the softest color, and are a credit to the enterprise of the colony.

The special interest of the fresh issue is that they depict the scenery and characteristic products of the country, a feature which so many philatelists and others desire to see done on our own stamps.

The object of the Colonial Government in bringing them out has been to make use of suitable designs of the scenery, birds and vegetation of the island. The halfpenny stamp contains a picture of Aorangi or Mount Cook, the highest peak in New Zealand. The five-shilling stamp also gives a larger and more beautiful representation of the same mountain. Its scene on the penny stamp is a view across Lake Taupo, the largest lake in the North Island, together with the active volcanoes of Tongariro and Ngahoe which rise near it. The two-pence and the three-shilling stamps both give scenes in the famous sounds or fiords of Southwestern New Zealand, the view selected for the two-shilling stamp being the famous entrance to Milford Haven.

The blue two and a half-pence stamp, which so long as the present postal rates continue is likely to be that most often seen in England, represents the southern end of Lake Wakatipu in the South Island and the snowy heights of Mount Earnslaw rising beyond it. The four-pence and nine-pence stamps attempt to depict the Pink and White Terraces destroyed in the eruption of 1885. The nine-pence stamp is undoubtedly an exceedingly successful piece of engraving. The five-pence stamp is intended to be a presentment of the lovely Otira Gorge, the principal pass across the Southern Alps.

The design on the three-pence stamp gives a pair of the sacred huia birds, the feathers of which were worn in the hair of the Maori chiefs alone. On the six-pence stamp appears the well-known apterix, or kiwi, and on the one-shilling stamp an exceedingly well-executed pair of kakas, the wild hawklike parrot of the New Zealand forest. A Maori war canoe is figured on the eight-pence stamp, surrounded by the fronds of a tree fern and other foliage. —London Mail.

How to Send a Letter to Spain.

"Of course, all communication with Spain and Cuba, as far as mail is concerned, has been suspended," exclaimed a post office official, says the Washington Star, "but that does not mean mail from other countries is cut off. For instance, our post office return all letters addressed to Spain or Cuba with a stamp thereon to the writers, informing them of suspended mail arrangements. A letter, however, can be got to Spain or any of its possessions except Cuba, which is blockaded against all comers, by a little diplomacy and tact. If a letter is sent to Canada or London, or, indeed, any British possession, and mailed there, it will be sent to any Spanish possession, for there is no interruption with the mail arrangements except directly between this country and Spain. By the same arrangement any letter can be sent to this country from any Spanish possession; if the precaution is taken to have it sent to London and remailed there under a British stamp. With Cuba, however, mail communication is cut off as clean as a whistle, and the world has been officially informed by the regular formal proclamation that there is a blockade in existence there, and that no vessel will be allowed to land there, notwithstanding the terms of the International Postal Union, a proviso to which arranges for just such a condition of things, war, as now exists. The Cuban is not a ready letter writer, and he can stand any deprivation as regards his mail. Indeed, he is just about as happy whether he gets it or not. There has been but very little mail communication between Spain and Cuba until during the past couple of years, during which there has been a very large Spanish force of soldiery there. This has perceptibly increased the mail."

Novels With Similar Names.

When the story-teller has finished his task and surmounted every obstacle to his own satisfaction, he has still a difficulty to face in the choice of a title. He may invent, indeed an eminently appropriate one, but it is by no means certain he will be allowed to keep it. Of course, he has done his best to steer clear of that borne by any other novel; but among the thousands that have been brought out during the last forty years, and which have been forgotten even if they were ever known, how can he know whether the same name has not been hit upon?

He goes to Stationers' Hall to make inquiries; but—mark the usefulness of that institution—he finds that books are only entered there under their authors' names. His search is therefore necessarily futile, and he has to publish his story under the apprehension (only too well founded as I have good cause to know) that the High Court of Chancery will prohibit its sale upon the ground of infringement of title.—James Payne, in Some Private Views.

Irish Oak.

The original rafters of Westminster Hall were of Irish oak. In early days an idea prevailed that Irish wood was a sort of sacred material and proof against all objectionable reptiles. The Venerable Bede lays it down that timber from Ireland "hath a virtue against poison;" and after the earthquake of Lisbon, the King of Portugal specially imported Irish oak, presumably from some belief in its blessed qualities, for a magnificent church.

A Wonderful Shawl.

The Duchess of Northumberland has a shawl which formerly belonged to Charles X., of France, and was manufactured entirely from the fur of Persian cats. Many thousands of cat skins were utilized, and the weaving occupied some years. The shawl measures eight yards square, but is so fine that it can be compressed into the space of a large coffee cup.

IMMORTAL DECLARATION.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the cause which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

Here follows the arraignment of the King which concludes:

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

The Parrot.

'Tis strange that on this glorious day The power of speech should lack her; For no one ever hears her say, Poor Polly wants a cracker."

The Wise Goat.

She has grown wise in her ways, has Nan, And knows how the boys attack her; She never chews up a tomato can Till she's looked inside for the crocker.

Laid Up in Bed.

Mr. Cobwigger—You are not going outside the door all day. Freddie—Why so pa? You know if you let me out on the Fourth I'll stay in the house for a week or so afterward.

As Usual.

Van Ishe—What are you going to do on the Fourth? Penelope—Listen to the noise.

EXTRAORDINARY RACES.

A Curious Form of Races Which is Held in Different Countries.

Some years ago a wealthy tradesman by his will ordered that among the amusements in connection with the annual fête at his native village should be instituted a race with pigs, the animals being ridden by men or boys. The sum of eighty pounds was set apart as the prize to the lucky winner, and is regularly handed over as the event comes round.

Snail racing is popular in some parts of the Continent, and those mollusks that are gifted with exceptional traveling powers frequently realize high prices.

Another curious form of race which is sometimes indulged in abroad is the Noah's Ark race. At one which recently took place in India a goat proved the victor, an elephant coming in second, and a horse making a bad third. A curious race recently took place in Westphalia, where an agriculturist laid a bet that twelve bees released at a distance of three miles from the hives at the same time as twelve pigeons would travel over the ground as quickly as the birds. As a matter of fact the first bee entered the hive a quarter of a minute before the first pigeon arrived, and the three other bees were in front of the second pigeon.

At a village in France a couple of races were recently arranged, one for runners who had the lower limbs amputated above the knee, and the other for those who had lost a leg below the knee, the distance in each case being two hundred meters. The prize fell among the "thighers" to a man who did the distance in excellent style in 0:30. Among the "leggers" the victor traveled over the same course in 0:36. It is interesting to know that the "thighers" on the whole showed better form than the "leggers." Several of the runners were over fifty years of age. The champion was thirty years of age, and had lost his leg as the result of an accident when he was twenty-two.

Some interesting contests were decided lately in the North of England. All the competitors were people who had been injured on the railway. Men who had lost both legs below the knee contended in various events, including a half-mile bicycle race, a one-hundred-yard flat race, and a one-mile walk. There was also a hopping race by cae-

legged men, and a number of men who had lost both legs raced on their hands. Not long ago, Saint Cloud, near Paris, was the scene of a novel cycle race. The course was laid down hill, and the man who came in last was to be declared the winner. Bikes were prohibited, and riders were not allowed to set foot on the ground, nor to zigzag across the path.

Barrel racing is a favorite amusement among the inhabitants of a certain suburb of Paris. Some forty cellar-men, cooper, and others competed in some races recently held there. The first race was for rollers, who used two hands, and the second for single-arm competitors. Then followed a double-barreled race, the men engaged in which had to shove before them two empty barrels instead of one. In a race for ladies only one competitor entered, the prize being awarded to her after she had given a skillful display in manipulating her cask.

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

The present rebellion in Cuba has called forth Marshal Campos, 1835; General Weyler, 1857; general Blanco October, 1897, and about 200,000 Spanish troops.

There have been numerous revolts in Cuba against Spanish rule; one of the most formidable lasted from 1869 to 1876, when 145,000 Spanish soldiers were employed to quell the uprising.

Havana was founded in 1619, by Diego, a son of Christopher Columbus; and in 1762, a British force under Lord Albemarle, captured Havana, but the island was restored to Spain under the treaty of Paris of 1763.

The principal Cuban cities are Havana, 200,000 inhabitants, Santiago de Cuba, 70,000; Matanzas, 40,000; Puerto Principe, 45,000; Holguin, 35,000; Sancti Spiritus 30,000; Cienfuegos, 28,000, and Cardenas, 24,000.

Southeast of the Philippines is the Su lu archipelago, the Pelew islands, and further to the west the Caroline islands and these Spanish East India colonies have an area of 323,750 square miles with a population of about 8,500,000.

The Cuban revenue has been about \$100,000,000 annually. The Cuban debt at the commencement of the present uprising was \$350,000,000, much of

which is guaranteed by Spain. Cuban imports have been about \$60,000,000 and exports about \$90,000,000 annually.

The island of Cuba is about 750 miles long, with an average breadth of 60 to 70 miles, and an area of 42,000 square miles; the population of the island two years ago, was 1,600,000, composed of Spaniards, Creoles and Mulattoes and Negroes, the last named being prohibited from holding any government appointment.

Spain's King, Alfonso XIII., was born May 17, 1880, after the death of his father, Regent Queen, Maria Christina, archduchess of Austria, widow of Alfonso XII, and mother of the King, born July 21, 1858, heiress presumptive. The Infanta Dona Maria de los Mercedes (Princess of Asturias), born September 11, 1880.

A tour along the coast of Scandinavia has, become a set part of the yearly program of Emperor William of Germany. This year he will leave Kiel on his yacht Hohenzollern on June 22, and will be away for six weeks.

Lynph Stanley, who is now a wealthy owner at Greely Col., stockholder in the Windsor Hotel Company, of Denver, an all-round sport and a brother of the Scotch Earl of Airlee, has enlisted as a private in a Colorado regiment.

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Each and every one worth double the price we ask. See them. You'll be pleased.

Get your Straw Hat here. We have the Largest Assortment at the Lowest Prices.

Summer Clothing in all the weaves of cloth that range in price from 50c to \$5.00 for coat and vest. A great line of Hammocks at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Men's and Boys' pantaloons they are worth \$2.50 to \$4.50 a pair, all wool and fashionable patterns. to move them quick, you can take your choice for \$1.97 per pair. EVERY SALE A BARGAIN at

C. M. WHITMAN'S CASH CLOTHING HOUSE.

**IT'S PRICE!
IT'S VARIETY!!
IT'S QUALITY!!!**

It's a Combination of the Three
That makes this an Always Busy Store—The Trading Center of all Economical Buyers. Our Low Prices are like beacon lights which lead to an harbor of safe values. Read this advertisement—It's Money Saving Reading

Every Day a Bargain Day at Benedict's

SIDE BOARDS
We have an over stock in this line that must be moved at some price.
\$30 and \$35 boards now go at \$25
25 and 28 " " " 18
See our Solid Oak Sideboard
ONLY \$9.98
This cut looks very much like our \$9.98 Sideboard. Come and see it.

Enameled Beds
At Big Reductions.
See our handsome Brass Trimmed Beds
ONLY \$3.75.

The Largest and Handsomest Line of Enameled Beds in the county.
Beds—Brass top rail and knobs
Best Enamel Finish
...Only \$5.75...

Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators.
LAWN CHAIRS, ROCKERS, etc A big line; 25 per cent less than elsewhere.

June Clearance in all Departments.
JUNE BARGAINS at
Benedict's White Palace!

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
90 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1890

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898

It was a strange coincidence that
Captain Wainwright, a former officer of
the battleship Maine, should have been
the first to congratulate Admiral Cervera
upon his brave attempt to save the
Spanish fleet.

The history of American commerce
for the past eleven months is given in
the monthly summary of finance and
commerce of the United States just
issued by the bureau of statistics. The
record shows that the exports are more
than double the imports, that more
manufactures are exported than im-
ported, and that more gold is brought
into the United States in payment for our
surplus than in any preceding year in
our history.

The emperor of Germany, in assem-
bling a fleet of warships in the harbor of
Manila at this time, has committed an
act of ill concealed hostility and im-
pudence, born of a desire to increase her
colonial possessions, and hatred of a
representative government. Emperor
William has not money enough to buy a
foot of the Philippines from the United
States. We do not need, and may not
want any of that territory, but England
and Holland both have money and know
how to govern wisely and well.

THE INDEPENDENT believes that con-
venient hitching places for farmers
should be established simultaneously
with the removal of those now in use on
Main and Erie streets, but it does not
feel that the city park should be consid-
ered as available for that purpose. A
row of carriages, wagons and stamping
horses tied along the edge of the park
would shut it in as with a wall, and
seriously interfere with the comfort the
public has heretofore taken in this
pleasant garden spot, which with its
velvety lawn, well kept paths and con-
venient seats is thoroughly enjoyed and
appreciated.

Massillon has had no such glorious
Fourth as yesterday—since 1863. The
battle of Gettysburg, the turning point
of the Civil war, occupied the first three
days of July of that year and on the
fourth day, the confederates were de-
feated and retreated into Virginia.
When the news reached Massillon ex-
citement ran high. A cannon in the old
fair grounds was called into requisition,
and the echoes awakened as long as
powder could be procured. July 4th
1898 will be remembered as the day on
which the pride of the Spanish navy was
sacrificed and on which through the
valor and bravery of our officers and
crews, new honors have been added to
American seamen.

SPAIN'S FORLORN HOPE.

According to Tuesday's dispatches,
the fleet under Admiral Camara has en-
tered the Suez canal. A successful
voyage to the Philippines is now there-
fore merely a question of money and
coal. It is doubtful whether Camara
ever reaches Manila, but if his trip
should be successful, there is small
chance but that Dewey will be able to
deal with him. To begin with, the
Spanish fleet cannot reach Manila be-
fore the first of August, and by that
time Dewey's reinforcements will have
arrived and suitable preparations made
for the reception of the Spanish squad-
ron, which, by the way, does not com-
pare in strength with that which has
just been destroyed at Santiago. By
that time also an American fleet will
have reached the shores of Spain, and
Camara's mind may be distracted by
news of the bombardment of Cadiz,
Malaga, Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia,
Tarragona, Barcelona and in fact, all
the important Spanish towns with the
exception of Cordova, Madrid and Murcia,
the three inland cities, unless in the
meantime Spain will have decided to
ask for peace rather than subject her
people to a loss more terrible than that
which would have followed a quiet
withdrawal of her forces from Cuba two
months ago.

THE STORY OF CERVERA.

The Spanish squadron of armored
cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers
commanded by Admiral Cervera was the
most formidable squadron Spain could
assemble before the outbreak of the war.
It sailed from the shores of the mother
country a few days before President Mc-
Kinley called his Cuban ultimatum to
Minister Woodford at Madrid, ostensibly
on a peaceful mission, but there is
now no doubt that it was the intention
of the Spanish government to make a
naval demonstration which would im-
press the United States with her prepa-
redness for war, and also to have a pow-
erful fleet near Cuba at the outbreak of
hostilities. The most formidable ves-
sels of the fleet were the Almirante

Oquendo, the Infanta Maria Teresa,
the Vizcaya and the Cristobal Colon, the
first three being sister ships, built at Bil-
boa, Spain, at a cost of \$3,000,000, and
launched in 1890 and 1891.

Cervera's first stopping place, after
leaving the Spanish coast, was the Cape
Verde islands, where he first learned of
the declaration of war at St. Vincent.
On April 29 he sailed away, and from
that time until he was located at a port
in the island of Curacao his movements
were shrouded in mystery, opinion be-
ing divided as to whether he had gone
home or started for America. At
Curacao, Cervera was only able to ob-
tain 300 tons of slack coal condemned
by the Dutch government. He spent
\$16,000 for the coal and provisions and
then sailed for Cuba, where he slipped
into the well defended harbor of Santi-
ago without being seen by any of the
American ships. A few days later Com-
modore Schley appeared off the harbor,
was joined shortly afterwards by Samp-
son, and after the sinking of the Merri-
mac in the harbor entrance by Lieuten-
ant Hobson, Cervera was caught like a
rat in a trap.

The story of his gallant dash for liberty,
the sturdy fighting along the Cuban
coast, and the final destruction of the
Spanish ships is now known throughout
the world. And as for the brave boys
and men who won the victory, both the
living and the dead—they fought like
Americans, and America is proud of them.

THE MARCH TO THE POTOMAC.

A Massillon Boy Writes of an Interesting
Experience.

CAMP ALGER, July 2.—THE INDEPEND-
ENT readers may remember the practice
march to the Potomac made by the
Eighth. Each man carries his blanket
roll, haversack, canteen, rifle, belt and
bayonet. The column marches four
abreast, but no attempt is made to keep
step or to have a special position of the
arms. Still, the fours must be kept
closed up and no straggling is allowed.
The roads were dusty and the sun hot—
a very bad combination. The heat from
the rubber ponchos against one's neck
was very troublesome and sometimes
dangerous. One man in our company
had a severe burn in his neck. How-
ever, a great part of the road was
through the woods and the brigade kept
up pretty well until we reached the
camping ground. Soon there sprang up
a neat little town of "dog tents" and
every one settled down for a rest.

That night we had little sleep, every-
one expecting a cavalry attack. It did
not come, and, in truth, we didn't care
much. There was a good lot of sickness
that night. The men raided cherry
trees and blackberry patches, and it was
too much for many of them. The dip
in the Potomac was very welcome, after
our dusty march. There the river flows
between walls of rock, trees growing in
every crevice and great woods back
from each side. Points of rock jut out
into the river and there are many small
islets. It is much different from the
magnificent sheet of water it becomes
at and below Washington. On the Vir-
ginia side, for over a mile up and down
the river, were thousands of men. It
was a sight not often to be seen. Some
of us swam across in order to be in an-
other state.

Next day the march was worse
than ever. The woods was swarming
with stragglers. There was a sham bat-
tle on the way back, and it would have
been quite exciting had there been any
danger in it. A number of accidents
occurred, and I don't care to see any
more sham battles.

We may move at any moment, but we
have been so often disappointed that we
have almost ceased to hope. So the
camp is in a state of expectancy, and all
that is discussed is our chance of
moving. WM. W. GRAVES.

A Pleasant Excursion.

A jolly party, consisting of members
of Tuscarawas Club, Ladies' Glee Club,
Mandolin Club and Orchestra, composed
the number of pleasure seekers that
started from the city on the morning of
the Fourth by way of the canal en route
for Luna lake. After reaching that resort,
various amusements, consisting of danc-
ing, rowing and racing, were participat-
ed in by the entire party. When the
noon hour arrived the guests sat down to
a table, the like of which only the ladies
of that company could have prepared.
One of the features of the evening en-
tertainment was a cake walk, and all
tried to look as attractive as possible, but
by decision of the worthy judges the
honor was conferred upon Miss Marie
Oster and A. E. Wacker. The return
trip was full of mirth and excitement.
Fireworks of all kinds were seen flying
from all parts of the boat. The party
arrived in the city at 12:30, and one and
all join in saying the Tuscarawas Club
and auxiliaries are ideal entertainers.

J. E. W.

The Sultan and Our Missionary.

The Porte has demanded the recall of
two American missionaries from the
province of Aleppo, on the pretext that
their mission for distribution of relief is
likely to cause disturbances. "The sick
man of Europe," as he is derisively ter-
med, is as unreasonable as his political
health is feeble. As a bright contrast to
his obstinacy and stupidity, the people of
America are acknowledging far and
wide the beneficence of the mission of
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, namely, to
relieve and prevent malaria, rheumatism
and kidney complaint, chronic dyspepsia,
constipation and liver trouble. The
nervous, the weak and the infirm derive
unspeakable benefits from its use, and it
greatly mitigates those infirmities
especially incident to advancing years.
Sleep, appetite, and a sensation of com-
fort throughout the system, ensue upon
its use, which should be regular and per-
sistent. An early resort to this fine pre-
ventative is logically suggested to those
who seek its aid.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Appropriately Observed by the
Citizens of Massillon.

REED & COMPANY'S FLAG RAISING

One of the Successful Features of the Day
—Patriotic Speeches, Patriotic Music and
Cheers of Thousands Greet the Stars and
Stripes—The Parade.

Years have passed since the anniver-
sary of the declaration of independence
has been so appropriately observed in
Massillon. Citizens generally joined in
the demonstration on Monday, the suc-
cess of which is largely due to the un-
tiring efforts of Mayor Wise and the co-
operation of the employees of Reed &
Co.'s glass factory and various labor and
fraternal organizations of the city. In
previous years outside attractions drew
the attention of many of our citizens,
who this year considerably proffered
valuable assistance at home.

The day was heartily enjoyed by
young and old and from early morning
to midnight the streets were thronged.
The programme prepared not only at-
tracted local residents, but there were
many visitors from the surrounding
country, cities and villages, many of
whom remained until this morning.
The flag raising at Reed & Company's
plant occupied the greater part of the
morning, and thousands witnessed the
ceremony. In the afternoon both the
ball game and the races were liberally
attended, and the streets about the city
park were almost blocked by people dur-
ing the military band concert and pyro-
technic display in the evening.

The parade began to form at 9 o'clock
at the intersection of Erie and Tremont
streets, and after a short delay proceed-
ed over the line of march, which includ-
ed Tremont, East, Prospect, North, Main,
Erie and South streets, finally bringing
up at the glass works. The procession
was headed by the police force mounted.
Colonel J. C. F. Putnam, marshal of the
day, came next, and was followed by the
military band which preceded Hart
Post, G. A. R. Carriages bearing Mayor
Wise and the speakers, the Rev. G. B.
Smith and M. D. Ratchford, and Messrs.
David and Joseph Reed, J. B. Wert and
Lawrence Stoehr were next in line. The
carriages were followed by Reed & Co.'s
employees, the Knights of St. John, Uni-
formed Rank Knights of Pythias, led by
Adjutant Barton, Chief Burke and the
regular and volunteer fire departments,
while Battery Wetzel brought up the
rear. As the procession filed through
the streets the band played patriotic airs
and there was a wholesale discharge of
torpedoes and crackers.

So great was the number of people
who filled the street, lined the towpath
and railway tracks, and stood upon the
roofs of contiguous properties that all
could not see and hear. The speaker's
stand was located on the east side of
South Canal street, just opposite Reed
& Company's office and the 100-foot flag
staff erected by the local lodge of the
Green Glass Workers' Association, from
which now floats the handsome national
banner presented by David Reed. When
the inspiring strains of a patriotic selec-
tion by the military band had died away,
leaving the crowd to marvel over the
excellence of that organization, Mayor
Wise made a few brief remarks of an
introductory character. Afterwards the
Rev. J. E. Digel led in prayer. The Am-
phion Glee Club sang "Comrades in
Arms" in a manner that made upon the
people the impression that a beautiful
song always does when well sung, and
then M. D. Ratchford, president of the
United Mine Workers of America, was
introduced.

Mr. Ratchford's patriotic utterances
aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd and
set it to thinking of the history to which
the speaker so interestingly referred, of
the men who died for freedom and the
perpetuity of the Union, of the men who
are now laying down their lives for the
relief of a suffering people beyond our
shores, and of the men who are here at
home ready to answer the next call. Mr.
Ratchford did not dwell long upon the
industrial question, merely stating that
the time did not seem far distant when
gold would become less of a god among
the American people, and that changes
of great magnitude were in the future,
among which it was probable would be
a complete revision of the constitution
of the United States.

"Old Glory" was then flung to the
breeze, Mr. Joseph Reed officiating at its
unfurling, while "The Star Spangled
Banner" was played and sung by the
band and the glee club, the crowd join-
ing in the chorus. Across the canal
Battery Wetzel thundered the national
salute.

The Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith, who next
spoke, referred to the possibilities of
the American youth, saying that some
of the greatest men of the nation had
risen from the depths by their own ef-
forts. The speaker's sanguinity that
the Spaniards were soon to receive their
just deserts found a corresponding feel-
ing among his hearers, and its expression,
together with the news from Santiago,
which was received at that moment,
caused a cheer that was only equalled by
that which greeted the flag when it was
raised and at the conclusion of the exer-
cises. Mr. Smith said that America's
best product was men, that the Ameri-
cans, with their intelligence and patriot-
ism, are unequalled, and though many
are of foreign birth, all have that love
of country which will prompt them to take
up arms under the stars and stripes
whenever the time comes.

"America" was then sung by the glee
club and the crowd, three rousing cheers
were given for the stars and stripes,
benediction was pronounced by the Rev.
Mr. Digel, the band began the closing

selection and the exercises were over.

THE BICYCLE PARADE.

The down town fireworks interfered
somewhat with the success of the bicycle
parade in the evening, as many cyclists
who intended to enter felt that it would
be almost as much as their tires were
worth to do so, and at the last moment
declined. The ladies' prize was awarded
Miss Fals. This was a handsome hat,
donated by Mayor Wise. Melville Snyder
as Uncle Sam on wheels, was given the
men's first prize, a bicycle saddle, con-
tributed by C. W. Breider. Leavitt
Shertzer, who had a torpedo boat aboard
his wheel, won the second prize, a sweat-
er, donated by Geo. Goodhart. The
judges, Sherman Budd, Otto Kopp and
Henry Weibel, were stationed at the
park.

Several thousand people listened to the
splendid concert given by the Military
band in the park in the evening. The
programme given was exceptionally fine
and excellently rendered. The Military
band, of Massillon, and the Grand army
band, of Canton, are now on equal foot-
ing and are the superb musical organiza-
tions of Stark county. During the con-
cert fire works were displayed and
balloons were sent up greatly to the enjoy-
ment of the children.

THE FOURTH AT LAWRENCE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, July 5.—The
Fourth of July was celebrated by two
large picnics. The citizens had a picnic
in Bear's grove, where speeches were
made John P. Jones, R. A. Pollock and
Myrick Evans. The Minglewood band
rendered a concert of patriotic music.
The amusement programme consisted of
a number of athletic contests. The
Good Templars' held a picnic in Hurst's
grove.

MONDAY'S CASUALTIES.

Accidents Resulting from the Discharge of
Fourth of July Powder.

July 4th did not pass without the
usual casualties resulting from the
wholesale discharge of cannon, torpedoes,
firecrackers and every explosive
device constructed to attract young
America. While Battery Wetzel was
engaged in firing the national salute dur-
ing the flag raising exercises at Reed &
Co.'s works, Monday morning, Frank
Witt was seriously burned about the
face. Witt undertook to fire the cannon
with a burning piece of paper and stood
so close that the flash from the fuse hole
struck him. Dr. Hattery looked after
the injured young man and says Witt
may lose the sight of one eye. Witt re-
sides east of the city and was taken
home directly after the accident.

Just one year ago on July 4 Mr. Witt
was struck by lightning on a farm near
Richville and did not recover from the
shock for several months. He is employ-
ed by Russell & Co., and barely escaped
serious injury in the works a month
ago.

The little son of M. D. Ratchford
walked in front of a small cannon which
was being fired by some boys in South
Mill street, just as it was discharged.
His face was painfully burned, but the
wounds are not considered serious.

C. M. Whitman, of this city, is a cou-
sin of John Whitman, of Barborton, who
sustained a terrible injury in a Fourth
of July accident. Mr. Whitman, who
is about twenty years of age, was in
Doylestown, his former home. With a
number of others he stood in the street
watching some men who were firing a
cannon that had been improvised of a
car-bumper and a heavy casting. One
of the explosions caused the casting to
burst, sending pieces in every direction,
one striking Whitman on the right
knee. The injury inflicted was such as
to necessitate amputation.

F. L. Boerger fell in a faint while
the exercises were being held, at the
glass works, yesterday. He quickly re-
covered and today is quite himself.

The fireworks frightened the horse
hitched to the carriage in which were
Mrs. Samuel Kling, of this city, Mr. and
Mrs. Waldo Buckmaster, of Comet and
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Buckmaster, of
Canal Fulton, Monday evening. It ran
away, and all were thrown out. Mrs.
Waldo Buckmaster sustained painful in-
juries, but the others escaped unharmed.

INJURED AT FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, July 5.—Charles Eas-
ly stood on the square, Monday evening.
A Roman candle struck him on the back
of the neck. Both a wound and a burn
were inflicted.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the
postoffice at Massillon, July 5, 1898:

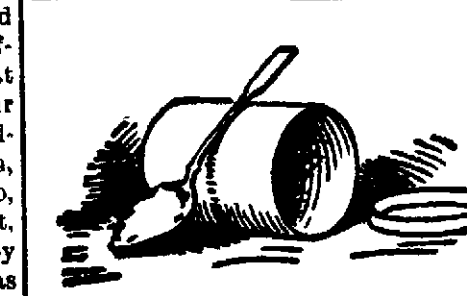
LADIES.
Fuimer, Miss Della May, Lottie
Schuler, Miss Gracie

MEN.
Braucher, Monroe Gels, Peter
Brenner, E. J. Jamieson, Will M.
Claus, John Leatherman, Geo.
Deal, W. L. Lutz, Chas.
Stahl, Chas.

Persons calling for the above named let-
ters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Scrofula, hip disease, salt rheum, dys-
pepsia and other diseases due to impure
blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



The Last
Spoonful
of Cleveland's baking
powder is as good as
the first, pure & sure.

THEIR FIFTH DEFEAT.

Poor Old Canton Administered
Another Bitter Dose.

SIMPLY CAN'T PLAY THE GAME.

Keller's First Game of the Season Proves
That His Arm is as Strong and His Eye as
Correct as Ever—Batting of Both Teams
Light.

Canton has been a good base ball team
in its day, and it is not half bad now,
but it is not in Massillon's class. By
winning two of the three games played
Sunday and Monday, Massillon increased
the number of its victories to five. Six
games have been played this season, and
the Monday morning game at the lake
was the only one that went to Canton.
The Massillon team was weak, and Jones
did not feel like pitching.

While the Military band, which had
marched to the grounds, Monday after-
noon, at the head of an army of small
boys who went as particular friends of
the mayor, was playing "There'll be a
Hot Time," Nolan sent a foul tip into
the catcher's mit. Bullock waited for
four wide ones, stole second, and scored
on Anderson's two-bagger. Stark and
Markel new out.

Nolan singled in the third, made sec-
ond by a fast steal, reached home on
Hammond's error. In the meantime
Bullock had sent a high fly to left and
Anderson had struck out. Stark's foul
fly retired the side. In the seventh,
Nolan struck for two bases. He went
to third while they were throwing Bul-
lock out at first, and scored on Zeigler's
fumble of Anderson's grounder. Ander-
son stole second, and Stark's single sent
him across the plate. Wittmann hit the
ball into Drumm's hands, and Anderson
was caught at second.

Canton made its two runs in the sixth
After Drumm had been thrown out by
Dial, Hammond hit a hot one past third
base, took second on a wild pitch, scor-
ing when Hallam hit for two bases.
Wittmann allowed Johnson's grounder
to pass him, and Hallam went to third.
He reached home when Dial threw to
first to catch Bast. Barnhart struck
out.

Massillon.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Nolan, cf.	4	2	2	2	0	0
Bullock, ss.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Anderson, c.	4	1	1	7	0	0
Stark, lb.	3	0	1	8	0	0
Wittmann, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4	2
Markel, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Drum, 2b.	4	0	0	6	0	0
Dial, 2b.	4	1	2	3	1	0
Keller, p.	3	0	1	0	1	0

Totals..... 29 5 6 27 8 3

Canton. AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

Cooper, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Zeigler, ss.	4	0	0	3	1	1
Drum, 3b.	4	0	0	3	5	1
Hammond, 3b.	3	1	0	4	2	0
Hallam, lf.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Johnson, p.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Bast, c.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Barnhart, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Jahn, lb.	4	0	0	11	0	0
Voll, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0

Totals..... 34 2 4 24 11 4

Massillon.

Runs..... 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 7-5

Hits..... 1 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 7-6

Canton.

Runs..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-2

Hits..... 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1-4

Two-base hits—Anderson, Hallam, Nolan.

Passed ball—Bast.

Wild pitch—Keller.

First base on balls—Keller 2, Jahn 2.

Hit by pitched balls—Markel, Wittmann.

Struck out—Keller 5, Jahn 1.

Double plays—Hammond to Drumm to Jahn.

Bases stolen—Daily, Nolan, Johnson, Stark, Wittmann, Anderson.

Sacrifice hit—Keller.

Left on bases—Massillon 7, Canton 7.

Umpire—Featheringham.

Attendance—700.

ON MONDAY MORNING.

The Monday morning game at Meyer's
lake park was attended by ninety-
three Cantonians and a small number of
people from this city. The score was
16 to 7, in favor of Canton. Jones was
not in good pitching condition. Ander-
son caught. Drumm and Bast were the
Canton battery.

THE SUNDAY GAME.

A feature of the Sunday game in Mas-
sillon was the furious batting of both
teams. Each side made two home runs,
although the only clean one was Daily's,
two of the others being made by the ball
bouncing over the fence. In the case of
Mr. Gove, many declare that the ball
went under the fence, while others are
positive that they saw it when it was
passing over. The ball Daily hit was far
above the fence's highest point. They
all counted alike, however, and none
came at a time when the bases were full.

THE OFFICIAL SCORE.

Massillon.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daily, cf.	4	3	2	6	1	0
Bullock, ss.	3	3	8	0	2	0
Anderson, c.	5	2	3	4	0	0
Stark, lb.	4	2	3	6	1	1
Markel, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Gove, lf.	5	1	3	3	0	0
Dial, 2b.	5	0	1	1	1	0
Nolan, 3b.	5	0	0	2	0	1
Heyman, p.	5	0	0	2	0	0

Totals..... 38 12 16 27 5 6

Canton. AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

Cooper, cf.	5	1	3	2
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Uncovered this Week by Independent Investigations.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clement Gill, a son.

Miss Emma Steitz is visiting in Cleveland.

Miss Sarah Bowman is visiting in New Berlin.

Mrs. J. R. Dangier has returned from Minerva.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Annen, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. McGreal, a daughter.

James K. Peacock, of New York, is a visitor in Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kaley are spending the week in Cleveland.

Mrs. Lizzie C. Holmes, of Berea, is the guest of Mrs. Turenne Getz.

Miss Ida Dalsky, of Dayton, Ky., is visiting relatives in this city.

Frank Moke, of Lima, is the guest of his brother, William S. Moke.

Miss Alice Murphy, of Wooster, is the guest of Mrs. William Shafraath.

George Hinderer has come home from Streator, Ill., to spend the summer.

A bell telephone has been placed in the residence of E. E. Miller, call 373.

Mrs. Eleanor Drava Stewart, of Pittsburgh, is a guest of Mrs. A. P. Pease.

Miss Gertrude Paar, of Canton, is visiting Miss Bessie List, in East Oak street.

Miss Mabel Dice, of Akron, is visiting Miss Anna Howard, in West Main street.

Miss Mame Murphy, of Cuyahoga Falls, is the guest of friends and relatives in the city.

Mrs. L. E. Yeager, of Chicago, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Harrison.

Mrs. H. B. Shorb and Miss Cora Shorb, of Cleveland, are the guests of Mrs. Conrad Siebold.

Miss Anna Klebe, of Ft. Wayne, is the guest of Miss Mayme Koonitz, in Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Merrill, jr., have moved into their new residence on Fourth street.

Bert W. Stoner has come home from Heidelberg university to spend the summer vacation.

Miss Blanche Denmead, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Bryant, at the Conrad.

Miss Margaret Seibert, of Cleveland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Kate Stemmler, in West Main street.

The independent office is graced today with a magnificent bunch of nasturtiums, the gift of Mrs. V. S. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Lucius and family, of Greenfield, Ind., and Mrs. William Lucius, of Cleveland, are guests at the Lucius residence in Wood street.

Miss Dode Lawthers, of Youngstown, and Miss Jeanette Morrison, of New Hagerstown, are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. R. L. Coleman, in Third street.

Prisoners at the Stark county workhouse were allowed a holiday on the Fourth. They were permitted to spend the day in their cells, reading or talking to the friends who were allowed to visit them.

Mrs. Clara Dissinger returned on Tuesday from Lima, O., where she was the guest of Mrs. J. M. Bainer. During her absence from the city she also visited at the residence of Dr. I. N. Meyers, at Maples, Ind.

Aaron Graber entertained a large party of friends Tuesday evening in honor of his birthday anniversary. Mr. Graber became a host almost before he knew it, the affair being a surprise planned by Mrs. Graber.

Mrs. Charles E. Miller and daughter, of Dayton, will spend July and August with Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Garver, of Navarre. Mr. Miller will join them in August. Milton S. Garver, of Adelbert college, Cleveland, is also at home for the summer.

The residence of Mrs. Samuel Reinehl, west of the city, caught fire from a defective flue, Saturday afternoon at about 3 o'clock. It was burned to the ground. A small portion of the contents was saved. The house was insured for \$800; the loss is several times greater.

The second annual picnic of the members of the Stark county bar will be held at Congress lake next Saturday. All Stark county officials have been invited to attend. The committee of arrangements is composed of J. J. Clark, C. C. Bow, David Day and David Fording, of Canton, and Otto E. Young, of Massillon.

During the storm at Meyer's lake on Sunday afternoon William B. Brady, of Canton, was struck and instantly killed by lightning. Julius Piero and Miss Alice Bush were rendered unconscious by the thunder bolt, but revived shortly after. Mr. Brady was well known in Massillon, having worked several weeks recently in W. O. Bean's barber shop.

Massillon retail liquor dealers have won their fight, and are now paying \$7 a barrel net for beer. For a short time after the revenue law went into effect the price was \$8. Previous to this, they paid \$7 a barrel and were allowed a discount. Under the present arrangement, ex-Mayor Schott stated this morning, the special war tax is about evenly divided. The price for case beer has not yet been settled.

A third meeting of those interested in the free kindergarten movement was held on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Frank Schworm, in East Main street. There were several present who had responded to the calls of the committee appointed to solicit membership and it is expected that at the next meeting to be held at the same place on Thursday, July 14, it will be possible to effect a permanent organization.

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK

Edgar G. Oberlin Tells All About Life in Camp.

TROOPERS HAVE LITTLE LEISURE.

Forty-five Thousand Men Now Assembled at Camp Geo. H. Thomas—William W. Graves Writes of the Enthusiasm at Camp Alger on the Fourth.

CAMP GEO. H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 1.

Thinking that your readers might be interested in a sketch of camp life, and as I am now at my leisure, I will try to describe a few things that take place in a military encampment.

Ever since we have been down here the heat has been intense, many times the mercury goes over the 120 mark. The nights, however, are quite cool, a heavy dew falling almost every night. This keeps the mornings cool until about 10 o'clock, when the sun again gets in its work. We are all very well acclimated, however, and do not mind the heat nearly as much as we did at home when the mercury approached the 100 mark. A person does not sweat much, the sun and light air soon evaporating the perspiration.

Our camp is out on an open spot with no trees anywhere around it. The soil is a hard reddish clay, into which the water hardly soaks. When it rains, or rather pours, for whenever it rains at all it is all at once, the water rolls right down the hillside and within an hour afterwards the ground is as hard and dry as ever. The country around here is said to be extremely healthy, owing to the altitude. We have very little sickness, when between 800 and 900 men are taken into consideration. There is one critical case of typhoid fever in the hospital and two other men are quite sick, but these are the only really sick people in camp. Of course there are always about half a dozen that are off duty, troubled with their stomachs, headaches, etc. There are quite a few, however, that are laid up by accidents. Two have broken legs, one has a sprained ankle and four or five have been disabled by kicks from horses.

The Illinois boys have been the most unfortunate with sickness. There have been nearly fifty of their boys died. When they were called out by the state they were put in the barracks at Springfield, and then the change to this place, not being used to sleeping in tents, had this serious result. There has been very few deaths in all the rest of the troops stationed here, and there are fully 45,000 men here now. Regiments are here from all the New England and Central states and some from the West and South. One Georgia regiment here is composed of an especially fine set of men. This is one regiment among the few that came into camp fully equipped. One company has men in its ranks representing every state in the Union. The best infantry regiment in camp is the Fourth O. V. I. This regiment was formerly the Fourteenth O. N. G. In cavalry, we rank first, excepting of course the one troop of United States cavalry stationed here. Col. Grigsby's so-called rough riders are next, and the Illinois boys come last. Of Col. Grigsby's regiment, it may be said, that there are about one-fourth of his men that can be called rough riders; the rest are ordinary men, having not much more experience in riding than we had when we left Ohio.

My troop, I am glad to say, has gained the reputation of being the best all round troop in the regiment, and we have been given the ranking place. This is worth all it costs, for at inspection or anything for which the regiment is called out, we are first, and instead of waiting until the other troops are through we are dismissed. The other day the colonel ordered us all to be ready, and see how soon after he gave the signal the whole regiment could be in the field. We have about 100 yards to go from the quarters to the picket line. We were the first troop out, being two minutes and fifty seconds in getting our horses bridled and saddled, and getting out on the parade grounds. The next troop was ten seconds slower. The first man received a bottle of champagne and the colonel's compliments for his speed. I obtained third place. To prove to you that army life is not all play, I give here our daily work: First call for reveille, 4:30 a. m.; reveille, assembly, 4:45; mess call, 5:00; drill, boots and saddles, 5:30; assembly, 5:45; recall, 8:15; guard mounting, 8:30; assembly, 8:45; adjutant's call, 8:50; fatigue, water and stables, 9:30; recall from fatigue—first sergeant's call, 11:30; mess, dinner, 11:45; school and fatigue, 1:00 p. m.; recall from fatigue, 2:45; stables and water, 3:00; mess call, 5:00; boots and saddles, 5:30; assembly 5:40; recall, 7:00; first call for retreat, 7:10; to the standard, 7:15; surgeon's call, 7:30; tattoo, 9:00; call to quarters, 9:10; taps, 9:15.

Water and stables generally takes from an hour to an hour and a half, and then when we get done with that job we have till before dinner to clean up the camp. After dinner we have no regular work to do for a while, but about every other day a person gets on some detail that keeps him busy. Then comes stables again, and when we get through it is nearly supper time, and after supper is drill, and retreat, so it is fully 7:30 before a person can get off to go anywhere in the evening. By this you can see that a cavalry man is always kept busy. Being all new at the business we probably do more work than we would have to if we had had previous experience. The infantry boys have it different however. When their drill for the day is through they are at liberty. They have nothing to take care of and keep clean except a gun and belt, while we have our gun, belt,

saber, pistol and holster, gun boot, two bridles and a saddle together with our horse.

We have been issued the new Krag-Jorgensen carbine, 30 caliber, which holds five shots in the magazine and one in the barrel. This carbine weighs about seven pounds, and the only objection that can be made to it is that the dust is very liable to get into the mechanism. This gun is valued at \$19.50. Then we have one Colt revolver valued at the same price. A cartridge belt holding sixty carbine cartridges, but in all probability we will have a new one issued holding 100 rounds for carbine and forty rounds for revolver. Then we have a saber, which completes the list of our death-dealing implements. We now have 103 horses, and as part of our new recruits are not yet in we have about eighty-five men, so that we each have about two horses to take care of. We go on guard once every eight days, the whole troop going on. We consider this our resting day, for we can only be made to work eight hours out of the twenty-four. The guard is divided into three reliefs, each relief being on two hours and off four hours. This is the day when the boys left to cook and guard the stable have to do extra hard work. We have two boys to do the cooking, and each month chip in twenty-five cents a piece to recompense them for their early rising, they having to get up every morning at about 3 o'clock. They have two more boys to help them during the day, wash dishes, etc. Each man must take care of his eating outfit. Thanks to our quartermaster sergeant we fare as well as one could want. When we are issued our ten days rations of fat bacon, such as is only seen in the army, beans, soup, flour, etc., we load them on the six mule wagon and they are taken to Chattanooga and traded for fresh beef, prunes and other luxuries. Thus we have meat and potatoes, or tomatoes, coffee and something like beans or peas every meal. Breakfast is the poorest meal of the day. For transportation we have three six-mule teams to a troop, and we got the pick out of 400 mules that all came in one lot. A few weeks ago Uncle Sam had between twelve and thirteen hundred mules in one large corral, and that was the biggest lot of mules I ever saw or expect to see in the future. About one-half of these animals never had harness on before, and very few had ever been driven with a jerk line. There were quite a few runaways, although no one was hurt, the mules always running until they had gone about a mile and forgot what they were running for, and stopped, or until one of the mules fell down and stopped the rest. The wagons are the big heavy army wagons, and it is almost impossible to smash them.

In driving with the jerk line the driver sits on the near wheel, as the mule next to the wagon and on the left side is called, and has a single line running to the mouth of the near lead mule. Jerking the line quickly, the mule goes to the right, and a steady pull brings him to the left, while the driver regulates the brake with his right hand. Our horses are all northern horses, and with a few exceptions, quite fine animals. The warm weather was pretty hard on them for a few days, most of them getting distemper or bad colics. My horse is on the sick line now, troubled with sore fore feet and I have to put in an hour each day doctoring him. Every one of the boys say that he has the best horse on the line and would not lose him for anything. I know that if they would take my horse from me I would feel as if I had lost my best friend and many of the boys are the same way. My horse follows me around like a dog and can be guided by the slightest pressure of the legs. The horses were pretty wild the first two or three days they were kept on the picket line, but gradually got accustomed to it. Most of the horses you see driven in teams around here, are miserable looking creatures, all skin and bone. Everywhere you hear the poorer class of white people speaking a great deal like negroes, and you can also notice the peculiar dialect of the Southern gentleman. We had a holiday today on account of it being pay day. We drew our money just before dinner, and now it is going fast. A great crowd of the boys are going to have their pictures taken either today or tomorrow. We have had several orders to move and many not to move, but my opinion of the matter is, that we will not leave the United States for a month yet, though no one, no matter how high a position he holds, can say when we will. According to many of the newspapers, we, as well as many other regiments, have been going to leave for fully a month, but the general saying among the boys is that we will leave when the ship takes us over the sea. One thing is certain, however, and that is that everyone, from the colonel to the lowest private wants to see service. They are heartily tired of this camp life, but undoubtedly it is preparing them, unnoted by themselves, for the trials of the future. There are very few of the boys in the cavalry service who would like to be transferred to the infantry, notwithstanding the hard work, but all want to help rid America of Spanish rule. Over four centuries ago Spain gained control of a large part of the American continent. Everywhere she proved to be a cruel and hard master. Her tyranny, as the time went by, lost for her her richest possessions, and now she is about to lose her last foothold on this side of the Atlantic. Through the aid of the people of the United States the long suffering Cubans are going to secure their freedom, and right shall reign once more.

EDGAR G. OBERLIN, Troop D, 1st Ohio Vol. Cavalry.

THE FOURTH AT CAMP ALGER.

CAMP ALGER, July 4.—We are having a glorious Fourth of July. If Massillon's long-planned and talked about celebration equals ours it is a great one. The news of the destruction of Cervera's

fleet came in and great cheering and enthusiasm followed. Bands playing national airs, drum corps everywhere, firing, cheering, all serve to express our joy. The first sergeants gave out blanks and volley after volley was fired. We can hear all around the scattered shots of individuals who cannot contain their joy at our triumph. I have no doubt there will be more of an organized celebration after supper. We are all rejoiced and would not have this war last a second longer than need be, yet if events would allow us to take part in the contest we would feel better. We are afraid of returning home without having seen harder service than falls to the lot of the "feather-bed soldier." But we need not worry yet, we can't tell what may happen.

Rumors of moving are rife. Every report has its earnest believers who will stake money and quarrel on the correctness of their views. Some have quite a slim foundation. A soldier saw an officer's wife in tears, and on the strength of that sprang up a report that we were going to move. A number of haversacks have been issued and I do not think I would be wrong in saying that the Eighth is now completely equipped.

We expected that some home visitors would come today, but I haven't heard of any from Massillon. So the regiment waits in uncertainty and expectancy, and I am sure that all Massillonians hope that we may take part in victories as glorious as that off Santiago harbor.

WM. W. GRAVES.

ANOTHER FLAG RAISING.

Russell & Company's Employees Will Unravel a Forty-foot Banner.

Russell & Company's employees are making preparations to raise a mammoth flag in the company's yards in the very near future. The money necessary to defray the expenses of the undertaking has already been subscribed, but the date has not yet been decided upon nor has the programme been completed. A public demonstration will not be made, however; only employees of the company will participate in the exercises and work will be suspended an hour or more in the afternoon for the occasion.

The flag will be 40 feet in length, probably the largest in this section of the state, and the staff will be fully 150 feet high. The company's entire force, numbering nearly 700 men, will turn out and it is possible that the services of the band will be secured. The raising of the flag will not be delayed beyond the time necessary to construct the staff and secure the flag. The services of good speakers will be solicited and the occasion will be made a memorable one.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

JOHN BAER.

WEST BROOKFIELD, July 6.—John Baer, a prominent farmer of Tuscarawas township, died at his home near the Sixteen church on Saturday, July 2 at 12:40 p. m. His death was caused by blood poisoning from a diseased foot, from which he had suffered nearly eleven weeks. The funeral took place on July 4 at 9 a. m., in the Reformed church at Sixteen, where many, some from a long distance, took a last look at the body, which was buried in the garments worn at his wedding forty-three years ago. His death has caused deep sorrow to the whole family, since he had always been a kind husband and father, having lived an exemplary life for his seven children, all of whom are living. Seven grand children also mourn the loss of one they loved. He was born in Southern Pennsylvania, November 5, 1828, and had nearly reached the age of 70 when death claimed him. He was an old resident of Tuscarawas township, having lived on the farm, where he died, since he was six years of age. He was much respected in the community where he lived, because of his willingness to give any assistance, at any time and under any circumstances. During the sickness and at the funeral, neighbors and friends gave all assistance possible and showed much kindness, for which the wife and family wish to extend many heartfelt thanks.

JOHN WHITMAN.

John Whitman, of Barborton, cousin of C. M. Whitman, of this city, who underwent an operation for the amputation of his right leg, Monday, died yesterday. Mr. Whitman sustained his injury by the bursting of a heavy casting which was being used as a cannon by citizens of Doylestown. A brother of the deceased had an arm so badly injured by the premature explosion of a cannon cracker that it is thought amputation will be necessary.

NEW PICNIC GROUNDS.

The Electric Railway Company Improves Meyer's Lake.

The Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company will open its new picnic grounds at Meyer's lake Friday night. The Grand Army band, of Canton, will give a concert and a special car will leave Massillon for the lake at 7:10 o'clock in the evening. The grounds are free to all and every accommodation has been provided for picnickers. A kitchen and stove, new table, benches and additional pumps have been provided, also an abundance of swings. Arc lamps have been added to the incandescent lights about the grove.

STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Bids Opened at the Clerk's Office at Noon Today.

Bids for the improvement bonds of the city of Massillon, issued in the sum of \$4,318 were opened at the office of City Clerk Haring at noon today. The highest premium, \$100, was offered by C. Steese, of this city. Other bids were submitted as follows: Atlas National bank, of Cincinnati, \$94; W. J. Hayes & Sons, of Cleveland, \$65; Seasongood & Mayer, \$58.25; Lamprecht Bros., of Cleveland, \$17.00.

Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

WHAT FARMERS SAY.

They All Declare the Hitching Post a Necessity.

TALK OF TRADING ELSEWHERE.

One Man Believes That the Post's Years Entitles It to a Respect That Ought not to be Accorded the New-fangled Street Car—The Views of Others.

Councilman Peter Smith waxed wroth every time he saw a hitching post. "The idea of removing these posts," said he, "originated with me. It was mine entirely. For weeks before I introduced that resolution I had had the matter in mind. After bringing other members of the council to see the matter as I did and passing the resolution to instruct the mayor to order the street commissioner to immediately begin the work of removing the posts, after all this, I say, a howl is being raised about whether we have the right to do such a thing or not. We ain't no country village any more, and we don't have to have no posts. They are all right in Navarre and Brookfield, but Massillon is too big a town. They ought to go out, and I'm going to see why we can't get them out."

Mayor Wise doubtless has different views on this subject. At all events Street Commissioner Helline is still without orders, and the mayor refuses even to say that he has any intention of issuing any to him. The hitching post is not without friends in town, but its staunchest adherents come from the rural districts. The following are opinions obtained from some of the latter:

Peter Graber, near West Lebanon—I usually put my horse up, so it won't make so much difference to me, but when I come to town with produce and intend to make but a short stay, I like to have a convenient place to tie. The posts should be left where they are.

S. McFarren, Elton—When the posts go, then will I begin to look about me for some other town where I can sell my produce. I expect to experience no difficulty in finding such a place. The council acts rashly when it proposes to take out the posts. We farmers will never consent to carry what we bring to town a couple of blocks from our wagons to the stores.

Levi Cormany, east of town—The town needs more posts than it now has, and should put some in instead of taking any out. This talk about the street cars and vehicles in Main street being likely to cause accidents doesn't interest me very much. I don't take any stock in it. I believe that if the posts were taken out, people would drive up to the curb just as now, and if there were no posts of course they would not hitch, and a couple of times a day, particularly on Saturday, there would be runaways and accidents resulting therefrom, all because there were no posts. Nothing offers a horse such a good inducement to run away as the absence of posts and hitching straps. No accidents have occurred so far in Main street, and I think it will be safe to let things as they are.

Isaac Cormany, Tuscarawas township—The town doesn't know what it is about if it takes out the posts. The country trade needs them, and if it is worth anything to the city the posts will be left where they are.

A. I. Mayer, Tuscarawas township—By removing the posts from a certain part of the city will give to the business men of the portion where the posts are not disturbed an unfair advantage. If the town won't allow us to tie at the store where we wish to trade, we must tie some other place. I, for one, will not carry butter or eggs any distance for a cent a dozen or a pound more. I intend to sell where I can secure accommodations. Of course, this is the only town where I can sell my produce, but all farmers are not so situated, and I could mention a great many who will not go near Massillon with what they have for sale. The removal of the posts, in my opinion, will be a great blow to the business of the town.

Anthony Reichard—Remove the posts if you want to kill the country trade.

Robert Reed, West Lebanon—I'll take my produce to a town that will give me a hitching post at the door of my grocer. I never did run all over a town to find a market for my things, and I won't begin now. Massillon is not the only town. There are many others where we can get good prices for what we raise.

Cyrus Smith, Richville—When the posts leave Massillon, so does my trade. I'll go to Canton. Why don't they move the switch? The posts were built first.

John Wertzbaugher—On account of the street car switch, I am in favor of taking out the posts along Main street. The city, however, should give us a place along the park to hitch our horses.

MR. KRAMER'S IDEA.

Councilman H. V. Kramer voted for the removal of the posts, but he believes the council should now set about preparing a convenient place where horses could be tied. "My plan," said he, "would be to asphalt South Mill street from Main to Tremont street. Slope the street in one direction only, and have a

NERVOUS, COULD N'T SLEEP

Had No Appetite and Life Seemed Almost a Burden.

ELK, OHIO.—"I was very nervous and could not sleep at night. I had no appetite and felt that life was almost a burden. I was not benefited by the prescriptions I tried, and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken four bottles, and am now as well as I ever was in my life. I have a good appetite and am able to sleep well, and I feel refreshed and rested in the morning." MISS CORA B. CRUM.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



man to see that it is kept clean. Put a railing along the park side, and instruct the police to enforce a rule obliging persons tying their teams there to occupy as little space as possible. If necessary the same could be done in Canal and North streets.

AT CAMP ALGER.

The Eighth Ohio on Their Way to New York.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

CAMP ALGER, July 4.—Garretson's brigade is at last on its way to the front. The men broke camp and marched to Dunn Loring station, where they bivouacked, awaiting the arrival of cars. One hundred and thirty-five cars and eight sleepers were required for the brigade, but at 6 o'clock they had not reached the station.

Brigadier General Garretson and his staff were scheduled to leave on the first train, carrying the Sixth Massachusetts, for Charleston. This regiment and the Sixth Illinois will sail on cruisers Yale and Harvard. The Eighth Ohio will be in three sections, bound for New York, to embark on the St. Paul. Colonel Hard goes with the first section, which is in charge of Major Vollrath. Major Bryan has the second and Major Weybrecht the last.

The last day in camp was a busy one for everybody. Even until noon many of the men refused to believe the orders would not be countermanded and did not begin packing. The Sixth Illinois had orders to get away at 1 p. m., but it was late in the afternoon before the start was made.

There were scores of visitors to see the regiment go. It was a broiling hot day, but for once the boys did not mind the heat. As it became apparent during the afternoon that marching orders were real, the men were crazy with joy. To add to the frenzy, the paymaster came to the Eighth Ohio at 1 p. m., and began to dish out the money for last month. This was the one little climax of good luck that put the regiment into a state bordering on delirium. The wives of the officers, of the Eighth Ohio, will go on the train with their husbands, but will not go on the St. Paul to Cuba. The brigade will add about 3,500 men to Shafter's army. It was nearly 3 p. m. when the Sixth Illinois struck its tents, and soon afterward it was off to Dunn Loring. This movement is the biggest that has taken place in one day in camp.

There were over 100 wagons for the three regiments. The men of Gobin's Keystone brigade came over to see the final preparations and were very envious of what they considered the good luck of Garretson's men.

Gobin expects he will not be moved until the Porto Rico expedition sails. That is where the Pennsylvania regiments are supposed to be going. President McKinley sent word to his nephews in the Eighth Ohio that they will reach Santiago with the regiment in time to see the finish there, and will afterward have a chance to see good, hard service in Porto Rico. It was 2:30 o'clock, and the paymaster was busy at headquarters, when the general call blew and all the tents in the Eighth Ohio were dropped. The Sixth Massachusetts was the last to break camp. Privates Leevors and Cox, of Company E, Eighth Ohio, were in the hospital when the camp was struck. One had just recovered from mumps and the other from measles. They escaped the sentries, came to their company, got their stuff and marched away before they were discovered. The Pennsylvania boys came over and got all the rustic benches and beds, rifle racks and tables that the departing boys had to leave behind. The Sixth Massachusetts was the first to board the cars, leaving shortly after 10 o'clock. The other regiments will depart before daybreak.

Persons troubled with diarrhea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

For McCormick or Minneapolis binder repairs, call on Wagoner, 21 East Charles street; or a new McCormick mower or binder, J. MARSH McDOWELL, general traveling agent, Massillon.

GATSKCHINA PALACE.

A SANCTUARY OF SAFETY FOR THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIANS.

It Cannot Be Compared in Beauty With Such Castles as Versailles, Sanssouci or Schoenbrunn, but is Much Quieter—Still Gatschina Has a History.

The palace of Gatschina cannot be compared with such castles as Versailles, Sanssouci or Schoenbrunn. It has nothing of the artistic embellishment of the one, the historical memories of the other, or the landscape beauty and comfort of the third. Situated in the middle of a wide and desert plain, it has no pretty surroundings, and built without luxury its exterior does not make an imposing impression. Gatschina lies between Tsarskoje-Seio and Krasnoje-Seio, and the roads from each of these places to the imperial palace, which have private court railway stations, are placed under particular supervision, and may not be used except by the court. A high wall incloses the park, in the centre of which is the palace, and this wall is protected by patrols, which never leave the outer circle nor the park itself for one moment out of sight. Entrance is only permitted by special order. Though the superintendence is so strict, it is said that the inhabitants of the palace are not, and must not be, aware of it. Their pleasures and comforts are not impaired by it; and all the amusements that could be agreeable to the emperor and his family—drives, hunts, riding and rowing, evening parties, theatrical representations, etc.—can be partaken of. Adjoining the well-tended park is an extensive wood—like the park, surrounded by a wall and guarded. In the park itself are two lake-like basins of water; the palace contains splendid saloons, and two colonnades which afford agreeable promenades in bad weather; all this aids in preventing the inhabitants from feeling anything of the anxious and never-tiring supervision held over them and the want of more charming surroundings.

Sometimes the royal family inhabit Peterhof, but always return to Gatschina. Peterhof is more magnificent, Oranienbaum prettier, but Gatschina is considered safer and quieter. For many years before the accession of Alexander III. the palace had been unused; he caused it to be restored and comfortably furnished. It has been seldom spoken of and scarcely more was known of it than that the imperial hounds were kept there. The Gatschina race was celebrated, and a dog from the imperial pack was very valuable, but people cared little for the castle and park.

Still Gatschina has its history. Peter the Great made a gift of it to his favorite sister, Natalie; Catherine II. gave it to her favorite Orloff, who furnished it at great expense, and built additional edifices, by which, after the plans of the Italian architect, Rinaldi, it received quite a different form. After Orloff's death the empress rebought it from his family, and gave it to the Archduke Paul, who inhabited it for some length of time. The palace forms a long square, at each corner of which is a stately tower. The dwelling rooms are in three stories. The colonnades run along the sides, and the pillars are of Finland marble. The rooms are not architecturally beautiful, but are adorned with valuable pictures and sculpture from the imperial hermitage in St. Petersburg, from the Anitschkow palace and from the winter palace. The views are limited by the park and wood, which, however, have been beautifully laid out by the celebrated St. Petersburg landscape gardener.—London Daily News.

Shooting at Sea. Necessarily the deck of a vessel at sea offers a much less satisfactory platform from which to shoot than the solid foundation provided in a land fort, since even when the ocean is calmest the vessel must constantly roll from side to side. Theoretically the best time to fire would be at the moment between the rolls, when the deck of the ship is perfectly level, and in a general way it may be said that an attempt is made to do the shooting at that instant. It is practically impossible, however, to fire invariably when the decks are horizontal. No matter how careful the gunner, the piece is almost always exploded just before or just after the proper instant.

The American practice, both in the army and navy, has always been to shoot low, and always to save ammunition until it was possible to use it effectively. In the navy the tradition to shoot low has crystallized into a standing rule, unwritten, indeed, it is true, but none the less religiously observed, and its wisdom has been proved on more than one occasion of great importance.

The precise form of this unwritten naval rule is to "wait for the downward roll." This is the converse of the maxim obtaining in the British navy that it is best to take advantage of the "upward roll," which has been observed almost from the beginning of naval fighting by the gunners on English ships.

This was rendered more certain from the fact that the spherical projectiles then in use would ricochet along the surface of the waves if they struck the water exactly as a stone will slip along the top of a pond when properly thrown from the hand of a small boy.

Posthumous Claimant. Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, who died recently, was described in the death certificate as Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. The same name was used by the coroner and placed on the coffin plate. All this was done because his widow had told the physician that Tichborne was her husband's name. The rest followed naturally and was not very important in itself, but it has raised a new sensation. The London Mail says: "The judges of the High Court were two years in determining that the living Tichborne was Orton. The registrar of births and deaths determined in two minutes that the dead Orton was Tichborne."

MUSIC FROM HEAVEN.

Charming German Method of Summoning Church Worshippers.

While religious music will doubtless live as long as religion itself, there is one branch of it—if music it can be called—which is luckily becoming obsolete. I refer to bells and chimes. I shall never forget the look of distress with which a famous organist once said to me that whenever he heard a set of chimes he wished he could put his ears in his pocket. In these days of one-dollar nickel watches, bells are no longer needed to inform people when service begins. They are, moreover, a decided nuisance, and often a dangerous one; for they have killed many invalids whose life depended upon a few hours sleep, which the bells murdered. In New York, bell ringing has been frequently stopped on account of complaints to the board of health.

If it seems desirable to have a means of summoning worshippers to church, why not adopt the delightful old custom that is still observed in some south German villages and in the city of Stuttgart? There four trombone players ascend a church tower three times a day and play a solemn chorale. In all my musical experience I have never heard anything more thrilling than those majestic harmonies in the air, which seemed to come straight from heaven. If our churches would adopt this custom, and these celestial sounds became associated with religious experiences, they might arouse the dormant devotion of many a one who otherwise would pass the church door by.—The Forum.

St. Crispin.

St. Crispin, and his brother Crispinian (always associated together in the calendar) were two natives of Rome, who, having become converts to Christianity, set out for Gaul to preach the faith about the middle of the third century, along with St. Quintin and others. The brothers settled at Soissons, where, in imitation of the Apostle Paul, they preached publicly in the daytime and worked with their hands at night, earning their own subsistence by making shoes, though nobly born. They supplied the poor at a low price, and a legend tells us that an angel supplied them with leather. The heathen listened to their instruction, and were astonished at the charity, disinterestedness, piety and contempt of glory displayed in their lives and many were converted to the Christian faith. After they had been thus engaged for several years the Emperor Maximianus Hercules came into Belgic Gaul, and a complaint was made to him against the brothers. He, desiring to gratify their accusers, as well as to indulge his own savage cruelty, gave orders that they should be brought before Rictius Varius, the most implacable enemy of the Christians of that time. The saints bore with patience and constancy the most cruel torments, and at length finished their course by being beheaded with the sword about 287 A. D.

According to a Kentish tradition, their remains, being cast into the sea, were washed ashore at Romney Marsh. In the sixteenth century a great church was built in their honor at Soissons, and St. Silius richly ornamented the shrine. From their martyrdom to the present time they have been regarded as the patron saints of shoemakers, who were accustomed to honor their day (and are yet in some towns) by great festivity. One special ceremony was a procession of the brethren of the craft with banners and music, while various characters representing Kink Crispin and his court were sustained by different members.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Panthers of the Philippines.

The Filipinas, which destiny has in charge, and which, like Cuba and Porto Rico, the United States may have in charge also, are the fairylands of Oceania, the home of the humming bird and the firefly. The climate is a thing to feed on, the scenery is a caress to the eye. Barring the wild cat and the Spaniard, there are no beasts of prey. The Spaniard came in the train of Magellan. He had to fight to do it. The adventure cost Magellan his life, and a vast amount of jealousy on the part of Portugal. It was in the neighboring waters that the two great maritime powers of the sixteenth century struggled for the dominion of that new world which neither the one nor the other was to rule. The circumstance is noteworthy in view of the fact that it was this hemisphere which bore the brunt of Spanish violence. Malaya was approached more gently. Far from Castle, and continuously threatened by Portugal, the Spaniard understood that to gain subjects mercy was better than might. In that part of the globe he became indulgent. In every other colonial enterprise he developed into a brute. It is only since possessions here have vanished that in the Filipinas the beast of prey appeared. In earlier days, apart from Portugal, he had only Chinese pirates to fear. The latter so bothered one of the governor generals that he got ready to set out and conquer Cathay. In that epoch the average Don was fuller of fight than of wisdom. Time has not changed him in the least.—Collier's Weekly.

Need of Nicaraguan Canal.

As regards the need and practical usefulness of a ship canal across Nicaragua the country is just now having an impressive object lesson in the case of the battleship Oregon. If the Spanish fleet had started across the Atlantic at the beginning of hostilities the lesson would have been still more pointed. The battleship started from the Pacific waters and arrived at New West safe, having been compelled to steam nearly 26,000. If the Nicaraguan canal existed the Oregon would have had to go only one-third as far. The waste of time, coal and service is great in itself, but this is nothing compared with the predicament we might have been in if we were depending upon a Pacific squadron to protect or strengthen our Atlantic interests. The senate foreign relations committee has done well to get Senator Morgan to reintroduce his bill for a commission to inquire further into the Nicaraguan canal project.

Carpet weaving in Persia is done exclusively by women.

A PLEASING VARIETY.

Squash bread—Mix with a teacup sifted squash a teacup salt and two tablespoons sugar; add a tablespoon butter melted in one and one-half teacups scalded milk. When lukewarm add to the above with one-half teacup yeast and flour to knead. Knead ten minutes, let rise till light, knead put into tins and when light bake.

Scotch Collops—Chop two pounds beefsteak very fine, add salt and pepper, melt a piece of butter in a frying pan, put in the meat, stir frequently so it will be free from lumps, cook ten minutes dredge over a little flour, put in boiling stock to moisten well, cover and simmer until tender. Garnish with small triangles of toasted bread.

Scalloped Salsify—Scrape off the skin with a dull knife, cut in thin slices, drop into water in which there is a little vinegar. When all have been prepared, boil until tender. Into a buttered dish put a teacup of bread crumbs, add the salsify, season with salt, pepper and squeeze over a little lemon juice. Cover the top with crumbs pour over a teacup of thin cream and brown in the oven.

Strawberry Pie—Line a deep pie tin with crust, fill with strawberries through which has been stirred a tablespoon of corn starch mixed with one-half teacup sugar. Wet the edge of the crust, cover and pin a strip of white cloth around the edge. When baked remove the upper crust, pour in a teacup of rich cream and serve hot or cold.

Snow Cake—One teacup sugar, one-half teacup butter, one-half teacup sweet milk, white of three eggs, two teaspoons baking powder sifted with two scant teacups flour. Flavor with vanilla and bake in a round basin.

Caramel Coffee—Put two teacups granulated sugar in a frying pan, add a tablespoon water and heat over a clear fire, stirring constantly until it is a dark brown and brittle. Add slowly two teacups water, stirring meanwhile, and boil eight or ten minutes. If it candies as it cools, add more water and reheat. Add a teaspoon ground coffee for each one-half teacup caramel, let it boil a minute or two, strain add an equal quantity of hot milk or cream.

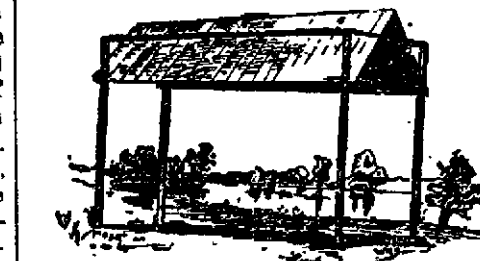
Peppermint Drops—Moisten a teacup granulated sugar with two tablespoons water, boil five minutes, take from the fire, stir in cream tartar size of a pea, four or five drops of peppermint essence, heat briskly till it whitens and drop quickly on buttered paper.

Indian Pudding, No. 1—One quart sweet milk, then add seven tablespoons corn meal, and one cup cold water. Beat in one egg, one teaspoon ginger, two-thirds cup molasses, one-half teacup salt. Bake one hour.

No. 2—One quart sour milk, one quart meal, one pint flour, one-half teacup molasses one heaping teacup soda, one-half teacup salt, steam in a well buttered two-quart basin one and three-quarter hours, then place in the oven for fifteen minutes. Serve hot with liquid sauce, butter or maple syrup.

Stacking Hay Out of Doors.

Few understand the art of stacking so that rain will not get into the center. One great enemy to keeping hay is the wind, especially in Kansas. Many times the farmer gets his hay and grain stacked up in good condition and along comes a gust of wind and all of his labor is swept away as far as the keeping qualities of his stack are concerned. Enough hay goes to waste every year on many farms to pay for lumber to cover it. In Illinois, years ago, stacks of hay were roofed with three-eighths or five-eighths in. ceiling. They were hip-roofed, making them as solid as light material could make them; then to hold them in place four 4 by 4 in. posts were set in the



ground 14 ft. high, with four plates at the top to hold the posts in position and keep them plumb. The roof was placed in position before the posts were set up, having the corners at the eave ends of the roofs to slide up or down on or between the posts. Holes were bored in the posts to put in pins to hold the roof up. When it is time to begin stacking, fasten the roof at the top of the posts and begin the stack between the posts. Built to a finish, or in case there is not enough hay cut put in what there is, stopping work on the stack for any length of time, take out the pins and lower the roof down upon the hay, leaving the hay level, or nearly so. As the stack settles, the roof will follow the hay down and protect it from the rain and wind.—W. H. Doane, Clay Co., Kan.

Know What His Soil Needs.

By experimenting with different fertilizing ingredients several years I have been able to learn what my soil needs. The only way farmers will ever know what their soils need is by carrying on experiments on their farm. They will never know what they want until they adopt this plan. Then go in the market and purchase directly from headquarters and put the ingredients together to suit the needs. The great difficulty with most farmers is, they want some one to furnish them what they should know and better than anyone can tell them. I have worked this down to a very nice point and have found it a great saving in purchases besides knowing just what is wanted for certain crops on certain soils. The fertilizer bought for 1898 cost less than ever before. My potato fertilizer will analyze five per cent ammonia, ten per cent phosphoric acid and ten per cent potash and cost \$24 per ton. There is none sold in open market that will compare with it in price and quality.—President D. D. Denise, N. J. B'd of Agr.

House and care for the help well during the harvest season.

FRESH FACTS OF INTEREST AND VALUE TO FARMERS.

Farmers are not addicted as a rule to abandoning staple crops in order to resort to something new unless they are convinced that some advantage can be derived therefrom, but when a new crop has been tested in a neighborhood it receives attention if success resulted. What most farmers desire is a plant that will endure dry seasons, not that such a plant will combine all the desired characteristics, but that it will at least assist the farmer to recover some of the loss from drought and enable him to meet the winter with food for stock until the next year. The experiment station, and the Government bulletins have kept farmers well advised as progress was made. The Kansas and Oklahoma stations have thrown much additional light on Kaffir corn, and its use is rapidly spreading over the Western States. It may prove as useful here as elsewhere. Therefore, something about its true value, as compared with corn and similar crops, and the best method of growing, handling and using it, may be of interest. It may be said, however, that results so far obtained warrant the conclusion that it has no peculiar merits which justify its extended substitution for corn in regions where the latter can be successfully grown. It has the advantage of withstanding drought better and remaining green longer than corn, and may be grown as a crop in connection with corn in order to be of service should there be a failure with corn during a dry season, while it may be also used for the purpose of adding to the variety in feeding.

One of the advantages in growing Kaffir corn is that the seed ripens thoroughly early in the fall and the stalks and leaves remain green until frost comes. If rain appears it does not injure the seed, and if the season is dry the plant remains green; if the seed is cut off it makes no difference, as the plants continue in a green condition. It exceeds corn in yield of seed, but experiments at the Kansas and Oklahoma stations show that the seed does not equal corn, weight for weight, in feeding value, the best results being obtained by using it in connection with some more concentrated food, such as linseed meal etc. As to the varieties, a difference of opinion exists, the red being preferred, as it gives larger yields and matures earlier than the white, but in Oklahoma it is claimed that both the white and black varieties excelled the red. One difficulty to be met is that birds are very partial to the seed, the English sparrow securing its share, and as a special crop for feeding poultry it is excellent, both adults and chicks accepting it readily. This is a very important point, as much attention is being given poultry and the flocks on farms are larger than formerly. For cattle, hogs and other animals the proper mode of feeding is to grind the seed into meal.

It is recommended highly as a green fodder crop, has been used successfully as a substitute for hay, and a fair crop of fodder may be secured in favorable seasons by planting after the wheat crop has been removed. If grown for fodder it is suggested to drill the seed thickly in rows three feet apart. This will reduce the yield of grain, but give smaller stalks, which will be more readily eaten. If cattle refuse the fodder at first they will soon accept it when it is mixed with other food. When the seed is threshed it should be handled differently from other grains. The seed is liable to break if the machine is handled in the ordinary way, and to avoid this it is usual to take out the entire concave of the threshing machine and put a smooth board in its place, thus using only the spikes of the cylinder to thresh the grain, but if the seed is not intended for market, and to be used on the farm only, such precaution is unnecessary. Kaffir corn will not soon supplant corn in this section, but it is worthy of having a place in the farm rotation because of its ability to withstand drought, and both the seed and fodder can be used. It produces about the same as corn and may be drilled and cultivated one way. It can easily get ahead of weeds, in favorable weather, and is not easily destroyed by weeds or grass at any time.

Earliest Garden Vegetables.

The question has been asked, What is the earliest garden vegetable, in this region? Meaning, the first out-of-doors or unsheltered product.

It seems to be the rhubarb—the household "pie-plant," so called. This succulent vegetable shows its shining top above ground about the earliest of garden growths, and its big green leaves are early developed. Since the middle of April its crisp and tender stalks have in many gardens been cut for the table. In April its stalks, duly stewed, are remarkably tender and good; free from that too-powerful acidity which develops in this curious plant later on. It is a singular fact, that the same sunshine which in other plants and fruits develops the sweet quality, in the rhubarb brings out the sharp acid. Its first cuttings, covered with their red juice (when cooked), give no hint of the strong acid quality to be developed under a later and hotter sun. The lettuce and spinach, so abundant in the early spring market, are brought forward in hotbeds. It is the rhubarb that is first ready, in this climate, for use on the table.

Use the Farm Well.

The soil should first be prepared so it will not be carried off by surface drainage; fall plowing will prevent this in part. Compact subsoil should be broken up. Soils that break in clumps should be allowed to winter without harrowing and others covered with some growing crop. After land is planted, the surface soil should be kept continually stirred to prevent evaporation. If the seed bed is in the best of condition when the plants begin to grow, little need be done thereafter except to keep down weeds and provide a soil mulch by stirring the surface soil often. Such a system of culture has been successfully used on corn, fruits and garden truck.

Stark and King are the best commercial fall apples, thinks Pro. L. H. Bail ey.

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WASHINGTON, July 5.—The navy department posted about 11:25 last night the appended translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received yesterday from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional information that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 1,000 captured. Commodore Watson's dispatch follows:



ADMIRAL CERVERA.

which was chased 45 miles to westward by the commander-in-chief, Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, surrendering to Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking.

"None of the officers or men were injured except on board the Brooklyn. Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded. Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers, excepting of Oquendo, about 70 other officers and 1,600 men are prisoners. About 350 killed or drowned and 160 wounded, latter being cared for on Solace and Olivette. Have just arrived off Santiago in Marblehead to take charge while commander-in-chief is looking out for Cristobal Colon.

TEN MILES WEST OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3, by the Dispatch Boat Wanda to Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 5, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 5.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya and two torpedo-boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, lies at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair) and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States navy.

The American victory is complete, and, according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made as gallant dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships this morning as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare.

In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but inevitable destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and, fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels.

The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor and commenced their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their blazing hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals to surrender even when their ships commenced to sink, and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board

them escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American civility, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hill-side eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, and valorous foe.

One or another of the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor, three cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers were lying on the shore ten to 15 miles west of Morro castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke 100 feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion, and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand or else the rocks ground their hulls to pieces as they rolled or pitched, forward or sideways, with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray bearded admiral and said to him:

"I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her.

The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at a great speed with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. She finally ran ashore and lowered her colors.

There can be no doubt that Admiral Cervera's plan to escape from Santiago harbor was entirely unexpected by Admiral Sampson, and the best evidence of this is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor the flagship New York was seven miles away, steaming to the eastward toward Juraguá, the military base, nine miles east of Morro.

The New York was out of the fight most altogether, but she immediately put about and followed the others.

SPANIARDS REINFORCED.

General Pando and a Force of 5,000 Men Has Reached Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Several messages were received by the war department last night from General Shafter, but no information concerning their contents was made public. When the dispatch announcing the arrival of General Pando and a force of 5,000 men at Santiago was exhibited at the war department it was ascertained that the department was already in possession of the fact, indicating that the officials had received confirmation of the press dispatches.

NO REST FOR SPAIN.

Commodore Watson Will Sail at Once to Attack the Spanish Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary of State Day, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of the Navy Long, General Miles and Admiral Seward were in session yesterday with the president for about an hour going over the Cuban question. Secretary Long said that Watson's fleet would be sent to the Spanish coast immediately.

THE SPANISH VERSION.

Cervera's Fleet Disappeared Westward Two Destroyers Lost.

MADRID, July 5.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says: "Admiral Cervera's fleet sustained for an hour the fire of the American fleet. It then disappeared westward, followed by the American squadron. We lost two torpedo-boat destroyers."

Conference Prevented.

OFF JURAGUA, July 3, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, and Kingston, July 5.—General Pando, with 5,000 reinforcements, reached Santiago at noon today, General Calixto Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, saying that the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

Porter Succeeds Wickham.

AT CAMP ALGER.

The Eighth Ohio Will Leave for New York Wednesday.

(From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.)

CAMP ALGER, July 4.—As the cruiser St. Paul cannot come to the Eighth Ohio regiment, at Newport News, the command will go to the ship, which is now coaling in New York. General Garretson, with his staff, and McKinley's Own, will leave for New York at daybreak Wednesday. These were the changes in the orders telegraphed to Major General Butler this evening at 6 o'clock, and by him communicated to Garretson. The Sixth Massachusetts will leave about the same time for Newport News, to embark on the Duchess, and the Sixth Illinois will go to Charleston. All day Lieutenant Colonel Dick has been at the war department trying to find out definitely for the regiment when the move ordered yesterday would be made, and this is the result. When the orders were given yesterday it was expected that Captain Sigbee's big cruiser could reach Newport News tomorrow afternoon, but he sent word that this was impossible after her long run in West Indian waters.

All day long the three regiments have been momentarily waiting the command to get under way. So, while the other boys were having a good time, the Garretson men were impatiently asking if "those orders" would ever come. About 2 p. m., the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois bands began parading the company streets. Crowds of cheering and yelling men followed the musicians. Then the boys got permission to use the remaining blank cartridges and volley after volley rang out in salute. The Keystone brigade, which lies immediately to the west of Garretson's brigade, thought the latter had got the long-wished-for orders to move. With their bands the Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania came over to say "goodby." Then they learned that the demonstration was in honor of the news of Cervera's capture. They joined in the celebration and went back to their quarters to carry it on.

There were no passes for the men of the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Massachusetts or Sixth Illinois today, although the men of all other regiments except the First Rhode Island got liberty to go down town.

Tonight Colonel C. V. Hard, of the Eighth Ohio, has instructions that transportation will be ready for his regiment at 2 p. m. tomorrow at Dunn Loring. He will move to New York to be in time to board the St. Paul, at the Fulton street wharf so as to allow that vessel to sail for Santiago Wednesday afternoon.

THE HORSE RACES.

Exciting Contests Witnessed at Driving Park Monday.

GROVER WINS THE FREE FOR ALL.

Exceptional Time Made on a Slow Track—J. C. Streeter, Owner of Minton, Injured in the First Heat—Results of the Various Events.

The races given by the Massillon Driving Club Monday afternoon were exciting and well attended, and the best witnessed in Massillon in years. The free for all was the race of the event, and remarkable time was made, considering the condition of the track. As the horses were starting in the first heat of this race J. C. Streeter, driving Minton, the pole horse, was crowded from the track.

The sulky collided with the embankment, and Mr. Streeter was thrown heavily to the ground. He was unconscious for a time, but medical attendance was at hand and proper restoratives were administered. Mr. Streeter sustained a number of bruises and a severe scalp wound, but pluckily drove the last two heats of the race, in spite of the protests of his friends. Minton, after his owner had been thrown, continued around the track, but was finally stopped. The bike sulky was partially wrecked, but the horse escaped injury.

THE SCORE:

Massillon, J. C. Streeter	1 2 1
Idaho, A. Stansbury	1 3 1
Scott, B. R. Weirich	1 3 1
Rowdy Boy, C. H. Rudolph	3 4 6
Inquisitor, S. Burd	4 5 5
Admiral Dewey, H. F. Pocock	4 6 3
Time, 1:15.4; 1:15.1; 1:15.0	
2:40 PACE	
Sellm, J. A. Diehlmann	1 1 1
Eme, A. Wilcox	3 2
Birdie, C. F. Porter	2 3
Mobile, T. Hopkinson	4 4
Pet Carlos, J. O. Shetler	4 dr

Second place was awarded to Effie, on Birdie's failure to appear for the decisive heat.

FREE FOR ALL.

Grover Cleveland, F. A. Vogt	2 1 1
Chattie, C. H. F. Pocock	1 3 1
Desire, K. F. W. Arnold	3 2 4
Minton, J. C. Streeter	4 2 2
Time, 1:06.1; 1:10.1; 1:10.0	

The finishes were hair-raising, as all heats were won short of a length. The first quarter of the first heat was made in 33.4.

Trapped by a Lunatic.

Only lunatics are so unreasonable as to get furious when one disagrees with them, and so the manufacturer and jobber can have their little differences and still be on the most friendly terms and respect one another's opinions. This puts the Iron Age in mind of a story of a clergyman told it recently. He was visiting an insane asylum, and was told by the man who was showing him around the institution that he was going to introduce him to a patient with whom he must agree, no matter what absurd statements the man might make, otherwise he would be furious. The first thing the insane man said to the clergyman was:

"I suppose you know that the Washington Monument was totally demolished by a thunderbolt last night?"

"Yes," said the clergyman, and I felt very sorry to think that a work that had taken so long to complete should be destroyed in an instant."

The insane man next said: "Of course, you read in the evening papers that Queen Victoria had decided to abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of Wales?"

"Yes," said the clergyman, "and I am not at all surprised."

"Did you read in the New York Tribune of to-day that McKinley had been impeached?"

"Yes, and I think it would have been only fair to have given him a little longer trial," said the clergyman.

Then the insane man looked intently upon that clergyman and said: "You have the air and the garb of a clergyman, but you can be like the devil!"

An Unwelcome Squirrel.

J. H. Atkinson of Springfield has an unwelcome visitor in his house in the shape of a gray squirrel that has taken up his abode between the outer and inner walls of the house, and refuses all invitations to vacate, says the Springfield Republican. Mr. Atkinson's son caught the squirrel in the woods, and though he was severely bitten by him, brought him home and shut him up in a box in the garret. The squirrel loved his freedom too well, succeeded in gnawing his way to liberty, and ensconced himself in the walls. He was not content to remain quiet, but for some time has made life a burden to the occupants by the noise he makes.

Every morning he starts out for a kind of a century run about the house, evidently to improve his digestion, and he disturbs the family at night. He has made havoc with a heap of nuts in the attic, and evidently has no conscientious scruples against the appropriation of other food. All kinds of traps have been set for him, but the little animal is too smart to be caught in any of them. An inverted tub was set for him a few nights ago, and so arranged that, if he touched the bait, the tub would fall and imprison him; but he apparently paid no attention to this scheme. He disappeared for a few days, and the family hoped he had gone for good; but he evidently liked his new quarters for he returned in a few days. There seems to be nothing for Mr. Atkinson to do but to burn his house down after the fashion of the Chinaman who wanted to roast a pig.

THREE HAPPY WOMEN

Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache.

"Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was being gradually undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head, and ovarian trouble. The compound entirely cured me.—Mrs. GEORGE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

"For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me.—Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Leviston, Me.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild. Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—Mrs. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure, and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed excessive, or painful monthly periods.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SKIN DISEASES

of every nature, from mere pimples to most violent Eczema, Erythema, Ulcers, and all eruptions, are quickly, pleasantly, permanently cured by

NEISKELL'S OINTMENT.

This is a clear, smooth, soft and healthy, and is kept in stock at all druggists.

NEISKELL'S SOAP.

This is an absolutely pure soap, combined with medicinal gums and perfumes, and is the best for the skin. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLAND & CO., 521 Commerce St., Phila.

DON'T PAY RENT BUY YOUR OWN HOME

For Bargains, Call at Office of

James R. Dunn

Stone Block.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Station Time.

Phila. & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

W	rd	9	15	31	11
PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Phila. to	7:00	1:30	7:30	1:50	7:50
Chgo. to	8:00	2:30	8:30	2:50	8:50
Phila. to	9:10	3:40	9:40	4:00	9:50
Chgo. to	10:20	4:50	10:20	5:10	10:50
Phila. to	11:30	6:00	11:30	6:20	11:50
Chgo. to	12:40	7:10	12:40	7:30	12:50

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Myron T. Herrick, Receiver. Robert Blackwelder, Asst. Receiver. Time Table—In effect Nov. 25, 1897.

Fremont	18 00	5 31	
Clyde	10 15	5 37	
Warrens	10 20	5 53	
Monroeville	10 25	6 05	
Norwalk	10 30	6 18	
Wellington	11 00	6 50	
Spencer	11 05	7 12	
Lodi	11 05	7 27	
Oregon	12 10	7 45	
Orville	12 15	8 00	
Massillon Lv	1 15	8 45	
Navarre	1 37	8 55	
Zoar	2 01	9 05	
Valley Jct	2 15	9 20	
Sherrillsville	3 31	7 15	
Bowlington	3 45	7 35	
Union	4 05	7 55	
Warren	4 30	9 10	
Martin's Ferry	4 40	9 35	

Ohio River Division, Daily.

Wheeling	AM	PM	Wheeling	AM	PM
Wheeling	8:00	4:00	Wheeling	8:00	4:00
Warren	10:00	6:00	Warren	10:00	6:00
Valley Jct.	10:10	6:10	Valley Jct.	10:10	6:10
Sherrillsville	10:20	6:20	Sherrillsville	10:20	6:20
Bowlington	10:30	6:30	Bowlington	10:30	6:30
Warren	10:40	6:40	Warren	10:40	6:40
Warren	10:50	6:50	Warren	10:50	6:50
Warren	11:00	7:00	Warren	11:00	7:00
Warren	11:10	7:10	Warren	11:10	7:10
Warren	11:20	7:20	Warren	11:20	7:20
Warren	11:30	7:30	Warren	11:30	7:30
Warren	11:40	7:40	Warren	11:40	7:40
Warren	11:50	7:50	Warren	11:50	7:50
Warren	12:00	8:00	Warren	12:00	8:00
Warren	12:10	8:10	Warren	12:10	8:10
Warren	12:20	8:20	Warren	12:20	8:20
Warren	12:30	8:30	Warren	12:30	8:30
Warren	12:40	8:40	Warren	12:40	8:40
Warren	12:50	8:50	Warren	12:50	8:50
Warren	1:00	9:00	Warren	1:00	9:00
Warren	1:10	9:10	Warren	1:10	9:10
Warren	1:20	9:20	Warren	1:20	9:20
Warren	1:30	9:30	Warren	1:30	9:30
Warren	1:40	9:40	Warren	1:40	9:40
Warren	1:50	9:50	Warren	1:50	9:50

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Myron T. Herrick, Receiver. Robert Blackwelder, Asst. Receiver. Time Table—In effect Nov. 25, 1897.

Princeton.....	Ar.	9:45	4:00		
Wheeling.....	Ar.	9:45	4:00		
*Daily					
E. J. Boorn		J. F. TOWNSEND.			
Gen. Traffic Mgr.		Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.			
<hr/>					
The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.					
Schedule in effect May 15th, 18. 8.					
<hr/>					
North Bound		2	4	8	
Main Line.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Central					
Bellevue.....		5:50			
Genoa.....		6:15	1:40	5:00	
Urichsville.....		4:45	8:10	3:45	7:12



OUR SIEGE GUNS IN CUBA.

The illustration shows one of the siege guns used by General Shafter in Cuba. It is a seven-inch howitzer. These guns are especially constructed for attacking defenses on land and do terrible damage.

Spain's Navy Shrinking Rapidly.

KEY WEST, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—It is reported here that the Spanish warship Altonso XII has been captured by an American cruiser while attempting to run the blockade out of Havana.

To Reinforce Shafter.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—Six regiments are now en route from Camp Thomas to Charleston, where they will take transports for Cuba. They are the Second and Third Wisconsin, Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois.

Sampson Will Attack Havana.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A dispatch from Santiago to the Mail and Express says: "It can be positively stated that an expedition is now being fitted out for an attack on Havana, and that Sampson's fleet will proceed there immediately after operations are concluded at Santiago. There is no doubt whatever of these facts."

Are Now Ready to Exchange Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—General Shafter has informed the war department that he received a letter yesterday from General Toral, in command of the Spanish forces at Santiago, offering to exchange Hobson and his men for prisoners now held by the Americans. General Shafter made a proposition on the 4th, looking to the exchange of Hobson, which the Spanish officer peremptorily refused, but is now ready to comply with at once.

WILL VOTE TOMORROW.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The vote on the annexation of Hawaii is expected tomorrow. Senator Pettigrew introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Commodore Schley and his command for their gallant conduct in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Senator Hale said it is not known yet who was entitled to thanks. Pettigrew said he desired to remove the impression that Sampson had won a great victory. The resolution went to the committee on naval affairs.

OFF CLEVELAND HARBOR.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The passenger steamer State of New York was badly damaged in a collision with the whaleback Henry Court. The passengers were panic stricken, but not one was hurt. They were transferred to the whaleback and to a tug. The State of New York was towed into the river. The collision occurred three miles out, about 1 a. m. The cause of the accident is not known.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

MADRID, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The authorities are adopting every precaution to quiet any outbreaks which may occur when the news of the annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet is made public. The palace and the homes of the ministry are strongly guarded, and troops are posted at points where they will be instantly available.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—Sampson has been directed to send Spanish prisoners to the United States. Commissioned officers will be sent to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, the others to Seavys Islands, at Portsmouth, N. H.

BRINGING THEM HOME.

KEY WEST, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Troquois has arrived from Santiago with three hundred wounded soldiers on board. The Cherokee, with three hundred and twenty-five, will probably arrive tomorrow.

MUST LEAVE SUEZ.

SUEZ, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Spanish fleet, which is now here trying to get coal, have been notified to leave within twenty-four hours, and their demand for coal has been refused.

ABOUT 1,700 VICTIMS.

That Many Killed and Wounded in the Fighting Before Santiago—Percentage of Loss Very Heavy.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 3, per dispatch boat Dandy to Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—The fighting during the last two days has cost the American army about 1,700 men. This estimate is made by the surgeons at division headquarters after careful figuring by the surgeons at the hospitals.

The list of wounded, as made up at the division headquarters, is very large in proportion to those killed outright.

Probably less than 100 all told of the number of wounded have died, making the total number of deaths in the neighborhood of 150. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover.

Considering the fact that not over 12,000 men were engaged on our side, and that now all of those were actually under fire, the percentage of the loss is very heavy. The slaughter was brought about mainly by the gallantry with which our troops advanced into the open ground in the face of a heavy fire from the Spanish entrenchments and rifle pits.

WANT SOME SOLDIERS DISCHARGED.

Pressure Brought to Bear on the War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Scores of applications for the discharge of enlisted men in the army have been received at the war department. They come from fathers and mothers, wives and friends, all of whom are bringing every possible element of influence to bear to have their requests granted. Senators and representatives have urged their requests upon the department.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn yesterday decided that all such applications must be made to the war department through the regular military channels. Satisfactory evidence that an enlisted man is under 18 years of age will entitle him to discharge upon application, but enlisted men between the ages of 18 and 45 will be required to present perfectly satisfactory reasons for the discharges for which they may ask.

Cable Open For Business.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The French cable via Haiti, used by the administration in communicating with the army, is now open for business to Santiago. All messages, however, are relayed at Playa del Este and are there subject to the censorship of Lieutenant Colonel Allen of the signal service before being allowed to proceed either way.

New Transport Secured.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The war department has chartered the steamer Grand Duchess of the Plant line as a transport. She is now at Newport News. The First Rhode Island regiment of infantry, Colonel Abbott commanding, is under orders to proceed to Santiago on this vessel and may leave Camp Alger at any time.

Statement of Cervera.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the Dispatchboat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera to a correspondent on board the battleship Iowa said: "I would rather lose my ships at sea, like a sailor, than in a harbor. It was the only thing left for me to do."

A Canadian's Congratulations.

BOSTON, July 6.—Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury of this city has received a dispatch from William H. Tuck, chief justice of New Brunswick, which says: "I congratulate the American nation on the glorious victory. The Anglo-Saxon race is triumphant throughout the world."

Fire on a Spanish Cruiser.

CADIZ, July 6.—Dispatches received here last evening report a fire, continuing for 12 hours, on board the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII.

Two Murders in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Two murders were committed in this city late Monday night, all knowledge of which was withheld by the police until the alleged assassins were placed under arrest. Cadwalader street, was found dead on the floor alongside of her bed. A daughter has made a confession charging her stepfather with the crime. During a quarrel Peter Higgins, aged 45, was struck by Cornelius Kenny, fracturing his skull. Higgins died two hours later. Kenny was arrested.

Arrested For a Terrible Crime.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The chief postoffice inspector has been informed that Alexo Rogers was arrested at Lake City, S. C., on July 2 charged with the murder of the negro postmaster in that place in February last. Yesterday the following persons were arrested charged with the same crime: Oscar Kelly, Marion Clark, Edmund Rogers and Charles Joiner. Eleven persons suspected of complicity in this crime have up to this time been arrested.

The House Session.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The house devoted four hours yesterday to a debate on the Pacific railroad issue, brought out by the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill. The partial conference report on the general deficiency bill covering all items but this was adopted. The debate was led by Messrs. Cannon (Ill.), Powers (Vt.) for and Mr. McGuire (Cal.) against the amendment.

Endorsed Democratic Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Democratic city committee, of which City Commissioner Thomas J. Ryan is chairman, last night adopted a resolution endorsing the Democratic state ticket nominated at Altoona.

Due to Quarrel Over Money.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—Lewis Russ, a well-known hotel man, was shot and seriously wounded last evening by his brother John, a wholesale dealer in beer, as the result of a previous quarrel over money.

Pennsylvania Teachers.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., July 6.—The forty-third annual session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' association convened in the courthouse here yesterday.

SPAIN WILL STILL FIGHT.

Spanish Government Said to Fear the Carlists—Excitement Among the People.

MADRID, July 6.—The cabinet council last night, after a short session, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war, with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

LONDON, July 6.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: We learn from a sure source that the Spanish government thinks it impossible to make peace now because to make peace at present would throw the balance of power in Spain into the hands of the Carlists.

SAGASTA ADMITS DEFEAT.

Announced Officially That Cervera's Fleet Was Beaten and the Admiral Was a Prisoner.

MADRID, July 6.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, has announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated, that the Almirante Oquendo was burned and the Infanta Maria Teresa sunk and that Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war. The dispatch containing the information has not yet been fully deciphered.

GREAT LOSS OF OFFICERS.

Picked Off by Sharpshooters While Bravely Leading Their Men.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Considerable comment has been caused among the officials of the war department by the great loss of American officers in the two days of fighting at Santiago. Official reports thus far received indicate that 58 American officers were either killed or wounded, and the list is only partial.

The heavy loss of officers is due to the dash and bravery of the officers themselves. Instance after instance has been disclosed of officers springing in front of their commands and leading them in brilliant sorties against the enemy. Quite naturally the Spanish sharpshooters singled out the officers as targets and the result was that the American forces suffered particularly heavily in this respect.

While none of the general officers have been wounded, no less than five of them are ill and, were they at home, would be in bed. General Shafter himself is suffering from a severe indisposition. His condition, according to last reports, was somewhat improved, but it is notable that he directed the first day's fight from a cot on which he was lying.

General Joe Wheeler, in command of the cavalry division, was very seriously ill, but when the battle began insisted against the protests of his surgeon that he be taken to the front. He went in an ambulance, but when he arrived on the field he mounted his horse and personally directed the operations of his men.

General Young, General Hawkins and Acting Brigadier General Wood of the rough riders are all ill, but it is understood that their condition is not serious.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Delegates Arrive in Nashville For Opening of the National Convention Tonight.

NASHVILLE, July 6.—The advance guard of the Christian Endeavorers reached this city yesterday. All the buildings at Centennial park are in readiness and beautifully decorated. The churches in the city are to be used as headquarters, and the several committees anticipate no difficulty in caring for the attending thousands.

The park in its natural beauties was never more attractive and the general committee is satisfied that the choice of this location for the meeting will be fully approved when the delegates assemble away from the stir and noise of the city. The general public will be admitted to the meetings to be held in as many churches tonight and to all the meetings of the convention until further notice.

HELD UP A TRAIN.

Three Men, Believed to Be Amateurs, Got About \$500.

RICO, Colo., July 6.—The Rio Grande Southern train was held up at Stony Creek, 30 miles west of Rico, about 11:10 o'clock yesterday morning, by three men, supposed to be Mexicans. The train had stopped for water when the holdups appeared. The train was placed under guard, after which two robbers went through the cars, relieving the passengers of about \$500. They were evidently amateurs, and got but a small part of the money on the train. The express and mail cars were unharmed.

Yellow Fever Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The official dispatches to the marine hospital service from Camp Fontainebleau, the yellow fever detention camp near McHenry, Miss., gave a most favorable outlook for the fever situation. The cases at McHenry have been reduced until now there is but one and there are no new cases.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The senate yesterday confirmed these nominations among a number: Charles A. Bosworth, assistant United States treasurer at Cincinnati. Postmaster—Pennsylvania—A. P. Dickey, Waynesburg; J. C. McKean, Charleroi; J. F. Nicholson, Monongahela.

Debated Hawaiian Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions continued in the senate yesterday. Three speeches were made. Mr. Hoar (Mass.), in advocating annexation, made a notable appeal against any policy of general territorial expansion as a sequence to the war. Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) opposed the resolutions, directing his amendment principally against their constitutionality. Mr. White (Cal.) resumed his speech in opposition.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; warmer; light east to south winds.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Stocks quiet but firm. Grangers strong on buying by London. Sugar had little support, and prices were lower. News from war department was closely watched by traders. The close was firm.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2	120 3/4
American Tobacco	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2	120 3/4
Atchafalaya (Pfd.)	34	34	34	34
C. & O.	100	100	100	100
Chicago Gas	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Jersey Central	93	93	93	93
Louisville & Nashville	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Manhattan	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Missouri Pacific	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Rock Island	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
St. Paul	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Western Union	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4

CHICAGO, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs strong, \$3.62 1/2 @ \$3.97 1/2; cattle steady, beefs \$4.10 @ \$5.30.

CHICAGO, July 6.—There has been a very light trade in wheat today. News has all been bullish and market held firm. Bradstreet's world's visible supply decreased 6,217,000 bushels. Live-pool closed 1/4 of a penny higher. September wheat is booked for 75 before the week ends. There was upwards of 1,500,000 bushels of corn shipped to the seaboard. Puts 68 1/2, calls 70 1/2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
July	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Sept	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Dec	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Corn	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
July	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Sept	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Oct	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Pork	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8
July	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8
Sept	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8
Lard	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8
July	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8
Sept	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8

TOLEDO, July 6.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 85-86.

DALTON, July 7.—Wheat, 70-72.

BEACH CITY, July 7.—Wheat, 68-72.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

	Price
Wheat per bushel	70-75
Rye, per bushel	42-45
Oats, per bushel	28-30
Barley, per bushel	42
Corn, per bushel	45
Flax Seed, per bushel	15-18
Clover Seed, per bushel	10-12
Timothy Seed, per bushel	11-15
Brass, per 100 lbs.	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	100
Hay, per 100 lbs.	80-90

PRODUCE

	Price
Choice Butter, per lb.	10-12
Eggs, per dozen	12
Hams, per lb.	6
Shoulders, per lb.	6-8
Sides, per lb.	6-7
Cheese, per lb.	12
Potatoes, per bushel	55
Apples, per bushel	1-2
White Beans, per bushel	80
Onions, per bushel	10
Evaporated Apples, choice, per lb.	9-10
Chicken, live, per lb.	10-11
Salt, per barrel	100-125
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-6

PITTSBURGH, July 5.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 72 1/2c; No. 3 red, 71 1/2c; No. 4 red, 70 1/2c; No. 5 red, 69 1/2c; No. 6 red, 68 1/2c; No. 7 red, 67 1/2c; No. 8 red, 66 1/2c; No. 9 red, 65 1/2c; No. 10 red, 64 1/2c; No. 11 red, 63 1/2c; No. 12 red, 62 1/2c; No. 13 red, 61 1/2c; No. 14 red, 60 1/2c; No. 15 red, 59 1/2c; No. 16 red, 58 1/2c; No. 17 red, 57 1/2c; No. 18 red, 56 1/2c; No. 19 red, 55 1/2c; No. 20 red, 54 1/2c; No. 21 red, 53 1/2c; No. 22 red, 52 1/2c; No. 23 red, 51 1/2c; No. 24 red, 50 1/2c; No. 25 red, 49 1/2c; No. 26 red, 48 1/2c; No. 27 red, 47 1/2c; No. 28 red, 46 1/2c; No. 29 red, 45 1/2c; No. 30 red, 44 1/2c; No. 31 red, 43 1/2c; No. 32 red, 42 1/2c; No. 33 red, 41 1/2c; No. 34 red, 40 1/2c; No. 35 red, 39 1/2c; No. 36 red, 38 1/2c; No. 37 red, 37 1/2c; No. 38 red, 36 1/2c; No. 39 red, 35 1/2c; No. 40 red, 34 1/2c; No. 41 red, 33 1/2c; No. 42 red, 32 1/2c; No. 43 red, 31 1/2c; No. 44 red, 30 1/2c; No. 45 red, 29 1/2c; No. 46 red, 28 1/2c; No. 47 red, 27 1/2c; No. 48 red, 26 1/2c; No. 49 red, 25 1/2c; No. 50 red, 24 1/2c; No. 51 red, 23 1/2c; No. 52 red, 22 1/2c; No. 53 red, 21 1/2c; No. 54 red, 20 1/2c; No. 55 red, 19 1/2c; No. 56 red, 18 1/2c; No. 57 red, 17 1/2c; No. 58 red, 16 1/2c; No. 59 red, 15 1/2c; No. 60 red, 14 1/2c; No. 61 red, 13 1/2c; No. 62 red, 12 1/2c; No. 63 red, 11 1/2c; No. 64 red, 10 1/2c; No. 65 red, 9 1/2c; No. 66 red, 8 1/2c; No. 67 red, 7 1/2c; No. 68 red, 6 1/2c; No. 69 red, 5 1/2c; No. 70 red, 4 1/2c; No. 71 red, 3 1/2c; No. 72 red, 2 1/2c; No. 73 red, 1 1/2c; No. 74 red, 1/2c; No. 75 red, 1/4c; No. 76 red, 1/8c; No. 77 red, 1/16c; No. 78 red, 1/32c; No. 79 red, 1/64c; No. 80 red, 1/128c; No. 81 red, 1/256c; No. 82 red, 1/512c; No. 83 red, 1/1024c; No. 84 red, 1/2048c; No. 85 red, 1/4096c; No. 86 red, 1/8192c; No. 87 red, 1/16384c; No. 88 red, 1/32768c; No. 89 red, 1/65536c; No. 90 red, 1/131072c; No. 91 red, 1/262144c; No. 92 red, 1/524288c; No. 93 red, 1/1048576c; No. 94 red, 1/2097152c; No. 95 red, 1/4194304c; No. 96 red, 1/8388608c; No. 97 red, 1/16777216c; No. 98 red, 1/33554432c; No. 99 red, 1/67108864c; No. 100 red, 1/134217728c; No. 101 red, 1/268435456c; No. 102 red, 1/536870912c; No. 103 red, 1/1073741824c; No. 104 red, 1/2147483648c; No. 105 red, 1/4294967296c; No. 106 red, 1/8589934592c; No. 107 red, 1/17179869184c; No. 108 red, 1/34359738368c; No. 109 red, 1/68719476736c; No. 110 red, 1/137438953472c; No. 111 red, 1/274877906944c; No. 112 red, 1/549755813888c; No. 113 red, 1/1099511627776c; No. 114 red, 1/2199023255552c; No. 115 red, 1/4398046511104c; No. 116 red, 1/8796093022208c; No. 117 red, 1/17592186044416c; No. 118 red, 1/35184372088832c; No. 119 red, 1/70368744177664c; No. 120 red, 1/140737488355328c; No. 121 red, 1/281474976710656c; No. 122 red, 1/562949953421312c; No. 123 red, 1/1125899906842624c; No. 124 red, 1/2251799813685248c; No. 125 red, 1/4503599627370496c; No. 126 red, 1/9007199254740992c; No. 127 red, 1/18014398509481984c; No. 128 red, 1/36028797018963968c; No. 129 red, 1/72057594037927936c; No. 130 red, 1/144115188075855872c; No. 131 red, 1/288230376151711744c; No. 132 red, 1/576460752303423488c; No. 133 red, 1/1152921504606846976c; No. 134 red, 1/2305843009213693952c; No. 135 red, 1/4611686018427387904c; No. 136 red, 1/9223372036854775808c; No. 137 red, 1/18446744073709551616c; No. 138 red, 1/36893488147419103232c; No. 139 red, 1/73786976294838206464c; No. 140 red, 1/147573952589676412928c; No. 141 red, 1/295147905179352825856c; No. 142 red, 1/590295810358705651712c; No. 143 red, 1/1180591620717411303424c; No. 144 red, 1/2361183241434822606848c; No. 145 red, 1/4722366482869645213696c; No. 146 red, 1/9444732965739290427392c; No. 147 red, 1/18889465931478580854784c; No. 148 red, 1/37778931862957161709568c; No. 149 red, 1/75557863725914323419136c; No. 150 red, 1/151115727451828646838272c; No. 151 red, 1/302231454903657293676544c; No. 152 red, 1/604462909807314587353088c; No. 153 red, 1/1208925819614629174706176c; No. 154 red, 1/2417851639229258349412352c; No. 155 red, 1/4835703278458516698824704c; No. 156 red, 1/9671406556917033397649408c; No. 157 red, 1/19342813113834066795298816c; No. 158 red, 1/38685626227668133590597632c; No. 159 red, 1/77371252455336267181195264c; No. 160 red, 1/154742504910672534362390528c; No. 161 red, 1/309485009821345068724781056c; No. 162 red, 1/618970019642690137449562112c; No. 163 red, 1/1237940039285380